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ALABAMA.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

IGNORANT YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN NORTH ALABAMA—INCIDENTS ILLUSTRATING THE GENERAL LACK OF KNOWLEDGE—WHY THE PEOPLE ARE UNEDUCATED—THE RESULTS OF THE WAR—EARLY MARRIAGES—NO NEWSPAPERS—HOW NEGRO CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 28, 1874.

No observing visitor who travels in North Alabama can fail to remark that the young men of this part of the State are excessively ignorant; and when I say ignorant I do not intend to convey the idea that they have no knowledge of foreign or dead languages, of philosophy or mixed mathematics, but that as a class they have not acquired the rudiments of a common English education. They do not spell well, they do not write grammatically, and they have little or no knowledge of history or geography. I make these assertions after closely investigating the subject, and to a great extent upon the authority of some of the best known natives of Alabama. Here in Huntsville and in other country towns, on almost any fine day, crowds of young men may be seen congregated at the corners of the principal streets. They are all smoking cigars and spitting a great deal. None of them appear to have any other occupation. They are well dressed, after a fashion, wear bright-colored neckties and paste shirt pins; they are, many of them, good looking fellows, and all present the appearance of enjoying perfect health. Drawing near, one finds that they are talking about "niggers" and "carpet-baggers," about duck-shooting or about how "Charlie got into a little muss with Jim, and came mighty near putting a ball through him." I have mixed a great deal with young men of this class, and have never known them to discuss any other subjects than those I have enumerated. "You will find just as many loafers on the streets at the North as you will in the South!" was the exclamation of an Alabama gentleman, who at the same time was forced to admit the truth of what I have stated above. The gentleman forgot that Northern street loafers are the outcasts of society—men who have no standing and no reputation, men who are justly despised and looked down upon by workmen of every class. Here in the South, on the contrary, the idle frequenters of street-corners are recognized as gentlemen in the parlors of every house in their village or town. They are the sons of old citizens, who, in the days of slavery, were rich and honored; they are the autocracy, the boasted "chivalry" of the land, and at the same time the men who, bewailing the destitution of their native State, scoff at the many noble Southern gentlemen who, reared in luxury and affluence, are now obliged to support themselves and their families by hard manual labor. But these idle young men, although a curse to Alabama, are not without their good qualities. That they possess a certain blustering courage cannot be doubted; when they can succeed in borrowing money they never fail to spend the greater part of it for the benefit of their friends; they are most generous in the dispensation of drinks which they procure on credit; and, best of all, they are exceedingly respectful to women. I have often seen a crowd of them standing on the streets, blocking up the passage-way, and using the most profane language. Were a man to remonstrate with or reprove them he would do so at the risk of his life; but the moment a woman is seen coming, be she rich or poor, old or young, gentle or simple, every foul mouth is closed and the sidewalk is respectfully cleared. I have never heard of a woman being insulted in the streets of an Alabama town or city. Night and day they can come and go as they will, without fear of being molested or offended in any way.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

As a general thing the young women of this State are much better educated than the men. While this is true, however, it must also be stated that their knowledge is exceedingly superficial, and that thoroughly educated women are very rare. The girls can nearly all play the piano a little, and they imagine that they have learned to speak French, but they know next to nothing of English literature, and, like the men, have very queer notions about history and geography. Some days ago I was invited to visit the family of a gentleman living in a town near Huntsville. During my stay one of the young ladies of the family who has the reputation of being a musical prodigy was induced, after much coaxing, to perform upon the piano. She played a piece which she told me was called "The Silver Fishes." It was a really remarkable production, without either melody or harmony. It brought into requisition nearly every known combination of runs, however, and in its performance the young lady displayed what Udo Brachvogel, the distinguished German critic, would call "a wonderful agility of finger." After the piece had been duly praised by an admiring audience I ventured to ask the young lady if she played any of Beethoven's sonatas. "Oh, no," was her reply. "I do not admire Italian music." During the same evening, speaking of the capitals of Europe one of the young ladies asked me in what part of France Geneva was situated. Upon being informed that Geneva was in Switzerland and not in France she seemed to be very much astonished, and a gentleman who overheard the conversation said to me afterward, "I reckon you must be mistaken about the situation of that town; Miss —— is mighty heavy on g'ography."

As a rule the older women, educated as they were during that much praised period "before the war," are no better informed than are their younger sisters. Among them a certain assumption of learning—if I may use the expression—and an immoderate use of big words, which are often misapplied, seem to pass for real knowledge. It is Fritz Reuter, if I am not mistaken, who tells the story of the rich baker's widow, who lived in a small town in Saxony, and enjoyed the reputation of being the most learned woman in the place. Even the doctor, Pastor, and Herr Magistrate were impressed with her erudition, and often came to her for advice and assistance. A young military cadet, who had his own ideas about the learning of the widow, watched her closely, and discovered that every morning she spent several hours in her own room carefully committing to memory a number of passages from an old and well-worn encyclopædia. At dinner she repeated these passages, and so became the wonder of the whole neighborhood. In North Alabama there are many ladies who have much in common with this Saxon widow. Here in Huntsville, the other day, I sat at dinner with an elderly lady, who must have used three or four encyclopedias with great diligence. At different times during the progress of the meal, she startled everybody within hearing by asking an unfortunate young man who sat next to her, such questions as: "My dear sir, what, in your opinion, is the true philosophy of Christianity?" "Can vital heat be supplied by an artificial warmth?" or, "To what extent, in your opinion, are we responsible for our own actions?" Of course, neither the young man, nor any one else at the table, could answer these terrible conundrums, and the old lady evidently expecting that such would be the case, immediately began to reply to them herself. She invariably commenced with, "Now, I have been thinking upon this subject for some time, and in my opinion"—Here she would talk by rote for from five to ten minutes, saying a great many things, which sounded very wise but which really meant very little. The ladies and gentlemen present, with that courtesy for which the people of Alabama are so justly noted, listened with respectful attention to everything that was said. After dinner I was informed that this old lady was acknowledged to be "the most learned woman in North Alabama;" that she had written several poems for newspapers in the vicinity, and that she expected soon to publish a volume of verse.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the masses of the people in this portion of Alabama would be exceedingly indignant were they informed that they were not so well educated as the people of other States and countries, and it may be that they are quite as well informed as the inhabitants of agricultural districts in other parts of the world. They claim, however, to be a thoroughly accomplished people, and in their way invite a criticism which is not courted by other communities. It cannot be denied that as a class the young men and women are naturally very intelligent—nearly all of them can talk well, but in most cases they can do very little else. Within the past year or two much has been done for education in North Alabama, and many earnest, thoughtful men are now working hard to elevate and enlighten the people. Chief among these I may mention Rev. G. W. F. Price, a truly able man, who is just now at the head of the Huntsville Female College. Under his management this institution has become one of the best of its kind, and he is using every effort to improve it still further. Among the many wise regulations of this school the following will doubtless be read with interest:

> From experience, the Principal is convinced of the great benefits to be secured by the adoption of a uniform dress for the young ladies who board in the college. It not only promotes convenience and economy, but it has a powerful tendency to suppress feelings of pride and rivalry in the matter of personal decorations. For these reasons boarding pupils will be required, when they appear in public, to adopt the following uniform:
>
> FOR WINTER.—*Wine or maroon colored* worsted—not more than two dresses. Cloak or shawl, dark color, plain fabric, heavy enough to keep the wearer comfortably warm in cold weather. *Pupils must not come without such wrappings.* Hat of simple white straw, trimmed with *deep-green* ribbon, plain, solid color. Shoes should be stout, with soles sufficient to protect the feet from dampness.
>
> FOR SPRING OR SUMMER.—One *buff-colored* dress of inexpensive goods, and one *white* piqué. Plain hat of white straw, trimmed with *blue* ribbon of solid color.
>
> FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.—Two *white* Swiss dresses, plain or striped, to be worn during the closing exercises of the school.
>
> The dresses thus specified constitute the *maximum* allowance for each young lady. They must, in all cases, be plainly made and inexpensively trimmed. Excessive trimmings, extravagant flounces or frills, elaborate head-dresses, expensive ribbons, are all prohibited.
>
> For ordinary school-dresses parents may consult their own wishes, provided they do not indulge their daughters in expensive or showy clothing.
>
> No jewelry allowed except *a plain breast-pin, ear-rings,* and one *finger-ring.*

In addition to the Female College there are one or two other institutions of a similar character situated in Huntsville. They are now more extensively patronized than ever before.

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE IGNORANT.

There are many good reasons for the ignorance of which I have spoken. Most of those who are now young men were prevented by the war from attending school. Many of them joined the army when they should have been learning to read. Coming back from the war they were not greeted by rejoicing friends, they did not find happy, comfortable homes, and fond parents awaiting them, as did the boys of the Northern army. Having fought bravely to the last they came home vanquished and disheartened: they came to find their mothers widows and their sisters in rags; they came to find that the rich plantations of their fathers were desolate wastes, that their school-houses had been burned, and that there was no money in the country to replace them with others. It is only just that all these things be taken into consideration when the ignorance of the young men of Alabama is commented upon. The lack of knowledge among the women was also, to a great extent, produced by the war. In addition to this, it may be mentioned that most girls marry here between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. At twenty-five women give up all hope of securing a husband, which to them is the only means of independent support to be hoped for. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they spend so much of their youth in adorning their persons, or that they fail to become well educated in the short time which they are allowed for study? They cannot work, they have no great desire to do so, and even if they had, the will of "society" prevents them from following their inclinations. To live they must have husbands. Their mothers have learned from experience that beauty and quiet, lady-like manners are more desired by Southern men than a knowledge of grammar or algebra. Such being the case, they have no incentive to learn. In addition to these reasons the lack of information of a general character is to be attributed to the fact that, as a class, the people here do not read newspapers. Those of which they do obtain an occasional glimpse are not calculated to either elevate or instruct them, the so called editors of North Alabama being impressed with the remarkable notion that their chief mission on earth is to abuse each other in atrocious English. In Huntsville, a city having fully eight thousand inhabitants, there is no circulating library, and the proprietors of the book-stores stand all day in their doorways waiting for customers who never come. Occasionally some public spirited individual musters up courage enough to buy a magazine or late newspaper from Louisville or New-York. That paper will be worn to bits before it reaches the last man who asks for a loan of it. They have plenty of money to buy whisky, but a newspaper is a luxury which they cannot afford.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

The public schools of Alabama have never been properly conducted, and up to this time they have not been of much benefit to either the whites or the blacks. There seems to be no doubt that the fund set apart for educational purposes has frequently been misappropriated, and the schools have often been closed for want of money to carry them on. In this city there are three schools for colored children; and, supported by the Peabody fund, they are now open. I visited one of them yesterday. It is known as the intermediate school, and is conducted by two young mulattoes, who have neither the natural ability nor the acquired knowledge to teach the smallest children. Shortly after I came into the room a class of boys was called up to spell. One of the first questions asked by the teacher was "How does you spell tease." "Teas," spelt the child asked. "Dat's not right," said the teacher. "Next." The next boy spelt the word the same way, as did also three or four others. At last one little fellow spelt it correctly tease, and he was placed at the head of the class. The teacher then gave out another word, never explaining the difference between the plural of tea and the word tease, to torment. After the spelling lesson the children were called upon to recite short pieces of poetry, which they had previously committed to memory. They did so in such a way that I could not understand one word they were saying. I am quite sure that the teacher understood them no better than I did, yet he let them go on in the same sing-song, mumbling way, without one word of reproof or correction. He is paid $65 a month for his services, most of that sum being appropriated out of the Peabody fund by careless and incompetent Trustees. In South Carolina the colored children taught by white teachers are making astonishing progress in all branches of study. The schools for negro children in this State, to be efficient, should also be placed under the direction of the whites. Heretofore, however, this has been impossible. Young white ladies who came from the North for the purpose were so ostracized and neglected by the natives that they were soon forced to give up in despair. The young ladies of North Alabama, with a pride that is most ridiculous, refuse to instruct "dirty niggers," as they call them, and, though often in destitute circumstances, they cannot be induced to earn an honorable living by following the example of the noble women of South Carolina. Some of the young men would be glad to support themselves in this way, but I am credibly informed that their mothers and sisters prevent them from doing so. These women must know that the prosperity of their State depends in a very great measure upon negro labor; but, blinded to their own best interests, they will do nothing to make the blacks more intelligent, and, therefore, more useful.

PREPAYMENT OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following instructions have been approved by Postmaster General Jewell in relation to the prepayment of postage on papers and other printed matter on and after Jan. 1, 1875, under the act of June 23, 1874. Section 5 of said act divides the matter therein described into two classes, and fixes the rate of postage on each as follows: On all newspapers and periodicals issued weekly or oftener, two cents per pound or a fraction thereof; and on all those issued less frequently three cents per pound, or a fraction thereof. Under section 6, upon the receipt of such matter at the mailing office, properly assorted into the two classes, it must be prepaid (after deducting the weight of the sack) by special adhesive stamps, furnished by the department for this purpose. Ordinary postage stamps cannot be used for this purpose, nor can these stamps be used for any other purpose. Postmasters will make the following deductions for the weight of sacks, viz.: No. 1 jute sack, 2½ lbs.; No. 2 jute sack, 2 lbs.; No. 1 cotton sack, 3¼ lbs.; No. 2 cotton sack, 3½ lbs. On receipt of the postage the Postmaster will give a receipt from a book of blank forms furnished by the department. The stamps will then be affixed to the stub of the receipt, and canceled by perforating them with a punch, and the blank spaces in the stub be filled to correspond with the receipt. The stub books are to be kept permanently in the office, to be ready to be produced whenever demanded by the department. The Postmaster will render promptly at the end of each quarter, in blank forms furnished for the purpose, a statement of the postage collected from each publisher or news agent during the quarter. These special stamps will be charged to Postmasters, and accounted for in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps.

Newspapers, periodicals, and circulars deposited in a letter-carrier's office for delivery by the office or its carriers, are subject to postage at the following rates: On newspapers, regular or transient, not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each; on periodicals, regular or transient, not exceeding two ounces in weight, one cent each; on periodicals, regular or transient, exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each; circulars unsealed, one cent; weekly newspapers to transient parties, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. These rates must be prepaid by postage stamps affixed. Weekly newspapers to regular subscribers will be five cents per quarter. Under this section county papers pass by mail free to subscribers actually residing within the county, but when delivered at letter-carrier offices, or by a letter carrier, they are subject to the rates of postage fixed in the laws and regulations, page 67, section 158, namely, on publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, issued less frequently than once a week, one cent for each copy, and when issued once a week, five cents additional per quarter, and five cents additional per quarter for each issue more frequent than once a week. An additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. These rates must be paid quarterly before delivery of such matter, either at the office of mailing or delivery. When not so paid, postage must be collected on delivery of each copy, at transient rates, viz., one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The foregoing instructions are to take effect the first day of January, 1875, and to continue in force until modified or superseded by the department.

THE WELLSBORO' BANK ROBBERY TRIAL.

WELLSBORO, Penn., Dec. 3.—In the trial of the bank robbery case here, Cosgrove, alias Ike Marsh, was found guilty to-day on the first indictment, which was for burglariously entering the house of Mr. John L. Robinson, President of the bank. Sentence was postponed. It is expected that the other indictments found against Cosgrove will be pressed immediately. As the Sheriff was removing him from the room after the verdict, he recognized Mrs. John L. Robinson, and said to her in a low tone of voice: "Madam, I beg your pardon; and you are the only one."

SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN FOR DAMAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—Rev. Thomas Cooper, Pastor of the Free Congregational Church in Frankford, to-day, answered to a *capias* issued by the Sheriff, and is now under bonds in the sum of $5,000 to answer to the charge of felonious assault and battery upon Flora May Peters, aged eighteen years, also of Frankford. The charge was made by the father of the girl. The suit is a civil one, damages being fixed at $10,000. The members of Rev. Mr. Cooper's church believe him innocent.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 3.—James Turner was suspected, in this city yesterday, of the robbery of the A. & W. Sprague Company's store in Baltic, on Monday night. He was followed by Policeman Maloney to Baltic last night, where he took the stolen articles, consisting of jewelry, from a barn, and was returning to this city when he was arrested. Valuables to the amount of $500 were recovered.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON TO THE ASSEMBLY—A PACIFIC POLICY—PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—THE PUBLIC POWERS.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The message of President MacMahon was delivered to the Assembly this afternoon.

The President says order has been maintained throughout the country. The relations with foreign Governments are on an excellent footing. France has shown a firm determination to respect treaties, and has gained the increased confidence of her neighbors. No foreign power now doubts her desire to maintain pacific relations with all nations. The financial position of the country has sensibly improved. At home, thanks to a good harvest, agricultural production has reached an unprecedented figure. The export trade has never been so considerable as during the last four months. Everything now favors the expectation that these most satisfactory results will be at least equaled in 1876. The President insists strongly on the necessity of definite legislation with regard to the constitutional powers, and continues as follows:

"Incessantly agitated by a propaganda of the most pernicious doctrines, the country asks you to guarantee, by measures of wise foresight, the regular action of the public powers during the period of stability which you promised France. You will shortly examine these grave questions, and an understanding, I hope, will be arrived at. I shall not decline any share of the responsibility, nor will the intervention of my Government be wanting. I wish to state how I understand my duties toward the Assembly and the country. I did not accept power to serve the aspirations of any party. I only pursue the work of social defense and national restoration. It is my ardent desire to have the support of men of good will—those whose personal preferences bow before the present necessities of the sacred cause of country. I claim their support in the name of France, whose welfare and greatness I have alone in view. Nothing will discourage me in the accomplishment of the task. It is my duty not to desert the post in which you have placed me—to occupy it up to the last day with unshaken firmness and scrupulous respect for law."

THE PRESS ON THE SENTIMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Radical Republican journal *La Republique Française* says the greatest confusion exists among the various parties in the Assembly. Both the Right and Left consider dissolution imminent.

La France believes that the idea of a renewal of the Assembly by successive partial elections is gaining ground, and adds that a motion to that effect will shortly be introduced in the Chamber.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE COMMAND OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION—THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY'S STEAMERS SPOKEN—THE SMALL-POX PASSENGERS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Capt. George S. Nares, now in command of her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the expedition to be fitted out by Great Britain for explorations in the Arctic regions.

The steamer Viking spoke the Direct Cable Company's steamers Faraday and Ambassador, on the 26th ult., in latitude 49° north, longitude 44° west. All was progressing well.

About 365 of the passengers of the steam-ship Abbotsford, who left that vessel for Liverpool before it was discovered she had small-pox on board, embarked on the American line steamer Illinois for Philadelphia; but, their final medical examination proving unsatisfactory, they were again landed, and are now located temporarily in the Liverpool Work-house. The Illinois will proceed without steerage passengers.

PRESENTATION TO THE QUEEN OF ADDRESS OF THANKS FROM FRENCH CITIZENS FOR BRITISH SERVICES TO SICK AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Queen Victoria gave audience at Windsor Castle to-day to a deputation of citizens of France, who presented to her Majesty four volumes of addresses thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war. The Queen replied that the recognition of such services could not fail to increase the friendly and cordial feeling between the two nations.

SPAIN.

SERRANO'S STAFF ON HIS NORTHERN CAMPAIGN.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Marshal Serrano will leave this city on Saturday next for the North, where he goes for the purpose of directing military operations. In the selection of his staff particular pains were taken that no one should be placed on it who is suspected of being a supporter of Prince Alfonso, the son of the Ex-Queen Isabella.

The Carlist leaders Velasco and Cucula have unsuccessfully attempted to enter the Province of Murcia with their bands.

A CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED IN VALENCIA.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A telegram from Carlist sources says Gen. Despujols, commanding a large body of Government troops in Valencia, has been totally defeated by the Carlists, and obliged to retreat to Morella, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded and 450 prisoners.

GERMANY.

REPORTED INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT OF THE VON ARNIM TRIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Hamburger Borzenhalle* says the trial of Count Von Arnim has been indefinitely postponed.

THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE WARNED AGAINST THE STORY OF BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION AGENTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Prussian Government has issued a circular to the provincial authorities instructing them to most urgently caution the people against the false representation of Brazilian emigration agents, and stating that emigrants who went out under their representations continue to return to Germany in the most abject condition.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR IN ST. PETERSBURG AT THE OPENING OF A NEW QUAY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—The Czar has arrived in this city. He was present to-day at the opening of the new quay, and was received with great enthusiasm by the populace.

EGYPT.

THE REPORTED BLOCKADE OF BERBERA DENIED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Cairo deny the truth of the report that the port of Berbera on the African coast, was blockaded by Egyptian men-of-war.

ITALY.

THE GARIBALDI ANNUITY UNANIMOUSLY VOTED IN THE CHAMBER.

LONDON, Dec. 4—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome announces that the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of granting an annuity to Garibaldi.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH THE INSURGENTS, AND AMNESTY OF MITRE AND HIS TROOPS.

BAHIA, Brazil, Dec. 2.—Intelligence has been received here of the conclusion of peace between the Argentine Government and Gen. Mitre, who, with his officers and soldiers, have been granted amnesty.

BELGIUM.

THE EX-EDITOR OF PERE DUCHESNE ORDERED TO QUIT THE COUNTRY.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—M. Vermesch, formerly editor of the *Père Duchesne*, the official journal of the Paris Commune, has been ordered to quit Belgium.

URUGUAY.

REVOLUTION BROKEN OUT IN THE REPUBLIC.

BAHIA, Brazil, Dec. 2.—It is reported that a serious revolution has broken out in the Republic of Uruguay.

A NEW CABLE.

HOLLAND BAY, JAMAICA, TO BE CONNECTED WITH CIENFUEGOS.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—It has been decided to lay a new cable from Holland Bay, Jamaica, to Cienfuegos.

THE RECENT STORM.

REPORT OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER AT MILWAUKEE—VESSELS SAVED BY OBSERVING THE CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is the Signal Office official report of the storm of Nov. 23, 1874, at Milwaukee, Wis.: The signals were hoisted at 7 P. M. on the 22d. At 8 P. M. on the same date a heavy rain began falling, accompanied by a brisk south-east wind. The barometer fell rapidly from 4 P. M. until after midnight. At 6 A. M. of the 23d the wind veered to the north-west. Immediately afterward the rain ceased and light snow began falling, with a slowly falling temperature, rapidly rising barometer, and the wind increasing from brisk to high. The wind blew a perfect gale from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Trees were blown down in different portions of the city, telegraph lines were prostrated, and railroad trains were more or less impeded. Thus far but few disasters have been reported on Lake Michigan. Insurance men say this is undoubtedly due to the fact that the cautionary signals were hoisted in ample time for sailors to reach a safe harbor. The Chicago and Grand Haven boats, which were to leave at 9 P. M. of the 22d, did not leave until 9 P. M. of the 23d. Five propellers loaded with grain for the lower lakes, were ready to leave on the evening of the 23d. Owing to the threatening weather, the Captains came to the office for information, when they were informed by the afternoon reports of the condition of the weather south-west and north-west. They concluded to wait. They afterward stated that there was no doubt they saved their vessels and cargo by obeying the signal and staying in port. Not a single vessel left after the signal was hoisted. The Captain of one schooner wanted to leave on the night of the 22d, but the insurance companies refused to insure him as long as the signal was up, so he had to remain in port, but was glad afterward that he was forced to do so. The schooner F. S. Danforth, which left here on the morning of the 23d, for Buffalo, with a cargo of 42,000 bushels of wheat, was driven south by the storm, and forced to run into Chicago Harbor. She shifted her cargo, lost three jibs, and was badly iced. The schooner Augustus Ford stranded at Port Maitland on the night of the 23d, and five lives were lost. The schooner Helvetia arrived at Chicago, leaking; the schooner Express reached Chicago on the 24th, with all her canvas gone; the propeller Cuyahoga arrived at noon on the 24th, from Lake Superior, and reported a boisterous trip with plenty of snow; an unknown vessel is reported ashore near Pentwater, Mich.; several unknown vessels are reported wrecked on the east shore; the schooner Atlantic is reported ashore at Mosquito Island; the propeller Cuba arrived here to-day, (25th,) at noon, and reported nothing ashore in the straits.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.—Generally cloudy weather and light rain have prevailed in the lower lake region, New-England, and the Middle States, with north-westerly winds and rising barometer and higher temperature on the coast; clear weather continues in the Southern States, with light variable winds and slight changes in the temperature; the barometer has risen in the upper lake region and the North-west, with partly cloudy weather, north-west to south-west winds, and a slight fall of temperature; the temperature has fallen decidedly in the lower lake region. The rivers have fallen at Davenport, Keokuk, St. Louis, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, increasing cloudiness, north or east winds will prevail, with rising barometer and a slight fall of temperature east of the Mississippi.

For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, light rain or snow, followed by clearing and colder weather, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder and partly cloudy weather, with north-east to south-east winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west generally, cloudy weather, except in the Missouri Valley, with easterly or southerly winds, increasing in force; no decided change in temperature, and falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will fall below freezing during Friday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	37°	38°	3:30 P. M.	49°	50°
6 A. M.	37°	40°	6 P. M.	48°	49°
9 A. M.	41°	40°	9 P. M.	48°	48°
12 M.	47°	45°	12 P. M.	47°	49°

Average temperature yesterday..........44⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........41¼°

THE COCKERILL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—The *Courier-Journal*, in a special, says: Harrison Cockerill was not shot by Hon. John D. White, as at first reported, but by Dr. Strall, whose brother was killed by Cockerill some years ago. The wound of Cockerill will probably prove fatal.

CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Board of Directors of the Citizens' Bank held a meeting to-day, and resolved to wind up its affairs, with the aid of a Receiver. The bank has discounted liberally, and its notes have not yet matured, but are said to be perfectly good. The President positively states that the personal liability of the stock-holders to the extent of their shares fully guarantees all the liabilities of the bank, which makes the depositors perfectly secure. The failure of the bank has created quite an excitement in financial circles, and since the announcement the institution has been run down by parties interested, who are anxious to know the cause of the embarrassment, and whether it will entangle them in any pecuniary difficulty.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts to-day amounted to $316,518.

William C. Mann, of Malden, Mass., shot himself through the heart yesterday morning.

The case of George F. Hilt, the alleged forger, has been again postponed till Thursday next.

All the vessels now in the Welland Canal will get through, the late warm weather having melted the ice.

The Merrimac woolen mills at Dracut, Mass., were bought yesterday by George Brayton, of New-York, for $121,000.

Wilbur F. Story, editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, was married on Wednesday night to Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson.

It is said that Judge Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is about to resign his position upon the bench.

E. Parent, Under Secretary of State of the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, is so seriously ill that his life is despaired of.

Information has been received at Kingston, Ontario, to the effect that the crew of the schooner Star, ashore on the Main Ducks, are all safe.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Reed took place yesterday morning in Philadelphia, and was attended by a large number of the most prominent citizens.

The friends of the new Boston and Lynn Railroad met yesterday in Boston, and subscribed $140,000 of the $300,000 required. The road will be built at an early day.

Two men, named Anderson and Taylor, had a desperate fight in a bagnio at London, Ontario, on Wednesday night, during which the latter was dangerously stabbed with a clasp knife.

Rev. Walter Windeyer, Rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, has accepted a call to the incumbency of Christ Church, (Reformed Episcopal,) in Toronto.

A Chicago paper says that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company contemplates the establishment of a line of steam-ships from Baltimore to some port in France—probably Marseilles.

Detectives from Buffalo succeeded in arresting some parties at Galt, Ontario, for robbing a railway car to the extent of $800 worth of goods, but had to return without their prisoners, as they could not be extradited.

The number of feet of timber of the cut of 1874 remaining on the Ottawa River, of Canada, and its tributaries, may be estimated at over 2,000,000, of which at least 1,500,000 is ready to forward to Quebec on the opening of navigation.

Rumors having prevailed that the Globe Theatre, in Boston, was unsafe, the city officials and engineers examined it yesterday and pronounced it secure with the addition of eight more columns in the interior.

The canal and harbor at Port Colborne, Ontario, were completely frozen over for two days. The thaw of Wednesday and yesterday resulted in breaking up the ice, and vessels are now on their way down the canal with a good prospect of getting through before navigation closes.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have completed their inspection of the Hoosac tunnel,Steel rails are now being laid from North Adams nearly to the western portal of the tunnel, but it is considered inexpedient to continue this work through the tunnel at present. Matters are now so far advanced that the tunnel might be made available for freight trains in a few weeks, but there is continued trouble from falling rocks, so that at least 5,000 feet will have to be arched with brick before trains can run without interruption. It is proposed to lay a temporary track of iron rails for use until the archway is completed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A visit to Wilton, N. H., reveals the fact that the people are very much disheartened over their losses by the recent fire, and all are undecided about rebuilding. Five years ago Wilton was a flourishing manufacturing village, and gave employment to a large population that is now scattered. Her losses are without a parallel in New-England.

A fire originated in Carrington's beer and oyster house, at Medina, N. Y., yesterday, and communicated to the Methodist Church. They were both destroyed. Insurance $25,400. Fuller's building was also damaged. Hetston's block was damaged to the extent of probably $3,000; insured.

J. Cunningham's harness shop and four adjoining buildings, in Dunville, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. There was no insurance on them.

The calaboose at Pontiac, Ill., was burned last night. Frank and Samuel Downing, confined in the jail for disorderly conduct, were burned to death.

WHITE SAVAGES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

VENITA, Indian Territory, Dec. 3.—Information has been received here that the recent murder and riots at Tahlequah was occasioned by a wanton and cruel murder on the part of two members of the mounted guards, detailed by Chief William P. Ross. It seems that two of the guards got drunk, went down the streets firing their pistols, and declaring they would kill a Downing man. The first one they found was working in a stable. They killed him, then joined their comrades, and formed in line near the Post Office. Downing's party formed further down the street, and the parties commenced firing at each other. More than 100 shots were fired, and two men were severely and several slightly wounded.

The murderers were protected in the Post Office on Sunday for several hours. No effort was made to have them arrested, and they finally escaped.

The whole affair grew out of the intense bitter feeling between the two factions, known now as Ross and Downing parties. Intense excitement prevailed when our informant left, and serious difficulty is liable to occur at any time. Major Ingalls, United States Indian Agent, was called upon to investigate the matter, but his recommendations were not approved by the Chief, and he left Tahlequah much disappointed with the condition of affairs in the Territory.

THE McDILL-COTE CONTESTED ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—Arguments were heard before the State Board of Canvassers to-day on the question as to whether a certificate of election should be given to McDill, Republican, or to Cote, Democrat, in the Eighth District. The former received a majority of the votes cast in the district, but the County Canvassers of Wood County have not returned the vote of two precincts on account of alleged informalities; this vote being omitted, Cote had a majority of 2. After listening to arguments, the State Canvassers decided that they would award the certificate according to the returns received by them. Counsel for McDill will apply to the Supreme Court to-morrow, for a mandamus.

OF THE MAYOR OF NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Chauncey M. Leonard, Mayor of this city, died this morning, after a week's illness. His age was about fifty years. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in March last, and was prominent in business circles, and as a Freemason. He was for about twelve years Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The flags are displayed at half-mast throughout the city. The funeral will take place on Saturday, under the charge of the Masonic fraternity, and will be attended by the several civil and military organizations of the city.

WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS INVOLVED—WHAT THE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE EXPECT TO DO—AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE—ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA—THE QUESTION OF SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The question of suffrage or no suffrage for the District of Columbia is discussed with a great deal of earnestness, and on the part of some with a bitterness characteristic of all local political discussions in Washington. The principal features of the plan which the Joint Committee will propose were noted in a recent TIMES dispatch, and the considerations urged in favor of giving the District a Delegate in Congress, which, so far as is known, the committee has not decided upon, were set forth more recently. The adherents of the old District Government universally demand that the privilege of suffrage shall be continued for the citizens of the District. On the other hand, those who are opposed to the recent Government almost unanimously demand that the new law shall not provide for a legislative body nor a Delegate in Congress; or they demand that if the right to vote be left to the District that suffrage be qualified by property restrictions. Both sides are making a great deal of talk designed to reach the ears of the committee and to affect their determinations. This purpose will fail. The committee has set before itself the task of organizing a government for the City of Washington which shall be non-partisan in character, and which shall be honest and efficient, and some of the members, at least, are hopeful that their labors may contribute something toward solving the problem of how to govern great cities. There is not a man on the committee who is influenced in the slightest degree by the effect that any measure may have upon either of the opposing political factions. The question of suffrage is really of vastly greater consequence than whether one party or the other shall be given an advantage in local affairs, and the committee are considering it in its broadest phases and not in the restricted way in which the politicians are in the habit of dealing with all subjects. Suffrage has been tried for a long time, and if it has not failed here more conspicuously than anywhere else in securing good Government it has not given very satisfactory results. If the committee decide to recommend that the District have a Delegate, it will be as a recognition of the principle of representation, and he will be vested with such powers only as the committee think will make him a useful factor of the new Government, in which an appointed executive board will have complete responsibility.

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

It is stated that Mr. J. C. S. Colby, who was Clerk of the District Investigation Committee last Winter, and who was afterward appointed to a consulship in the East, has been recalled. It is also stated that the recall is because of certain matters that have come to light by which it is made to appear that he is responsible for the destruction of important testimony concerning the safe burglary case, which came into his hands as clerk of the committee. He was summoned as a witness at the safe-burglary trial, but failed to appear, and it was ascertained that he had, after receiving his subpœna, sailed for his post. The explanation was made on his behalf that he supposed he had the permission of the prosecuting attorneys to leave, but this was not considered satisfactory by those who were pushing forward the prosecution, and they have probably been instrumental in securing his recall. If he is innocent of the charge, he will be glad, no doubt, of the opportunity to defend himself.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

To-day is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Interior Department, which is the youngest of the departments of the Government except the Department of Justice. During the quarter of a century of its existence, which has just terminated, all of the original officers and clerks of the department have either died or resigned, or have in some other way vacated their positions, with the single exception of one gentleman, who has been connected with the department from the beginning to the present day.

THE CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

It is given out that Congressman Charles Eldredge, from Wisconsin, who failed of an election to the next House, will be a candidate for the position of Clerk, which is now filled by Mr. McPherson.

THE AFFAIRS OF ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

The Arkansas and Louisiana politicians will both endeavor to have the affairs of their States forced upon Congress at the very first day of the session. The Louisiana case presents no new issues, and as the State seems to be much more quiet than before the election, there will be no disposition in Congress to act very speedily. Whether there has been a change in the sentiment of Congress concerning interference with the Kellogg Government since last Winter there is no means of discovering. The Arkansas case would receive speedy attention but for the fact that it is very complicated, and questions of law and fact and politics are so mingled as to afford an endless theme for debate, and may on that account be a long time delayed. The same old crowds are here from both States.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It is no secret that several prominent members of the Republican Party have endeavored to persuade the President and Secretary of the Treasury to make no recommendation for a speedy return to specie payments. Their arguments are directed wholly to the effect upon the Republican organization, and they fear that the taking of a positive and radical position with respect to specie payments will result in hopeless division of the party. With how much success their efforts have been crowned will be revealed by the Message of the President and the report of the Secretary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

No action has yet been taken on the report of the special agents recommending the consolidation of the Brooklyn Post Office with that of New-York City. The Postmaster General says: This recommendation comes to him in regular course of the general inquiry and investigation ordered by him to ascertain where unnecessary expenditures can be cut off in all parts of the country, and it is his purpose to allow full discussion of the subject by all parties interested prior to taking action. The plan of concentration of responsibility and the replacement of suburban offices by branch offices is said to have worked well in Boston and elsewhere.

THE MESSAGE.

The President has completed his Message, and it will be read at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. It is longer this year than it was last, containing eighty pages of foolscap.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE LIBEL SUIT OF MISS PROCTOR AGAINST F. D. MOULTON.

THE CASE CALLED IN COURT—COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE RAISE A POINT OF JURISDICTION—AN APPLICATION TO DISMISS THE CASE DENIED.

Another of the cases growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal was called in court yesterday. It will be remembered that when Mr. F. D. Moulton made his last "statement" much excitement was occasioned among the friends of Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the authoress, on account of certain allegations made by Moulton with reference to a letter written by Miss Proctor. The "statement" contained the letter. It had no signature, but was said by Moulton to have been a denial of criminal intimacy on the part of the writer with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. He also alleged that Mr. Beecher had confessed to him (Moulton) that he had been criminally guilty with Miss Proctor, and that it was at the instance of Moulton that Mr. Beecher secured from Miss Proctor the letter of denial. In making these allegations, the name of Miss Proctor was not mentioned by Moulton. Miss Proctor, after the publication of the "statement" containing the letter, at once avowed the authorship of the letter, but claimed that it had reference solely to a business transaction of a literary nature which took place between herself and Mr. Beecher. Taking this position, Miss Proctor came to Brooklyn from her home at Framingham, Mass., and had Moulton indicted on a charge of criminal libel. She also commenced against him a civil suit for defamation of character, laying her damages at $100,000. The announcement that the civil suit would be called yesterday in the United States District Court, in Montague street, Brooklyn, before Judge Woodruff, brought a crowd of people to the court-room. The United States Court-room is, however, a very small apartment, and only a sufficient number to fill it comfortably were admitted. A few chairs at the right of the bench, set apart for ladies, were occupied soon after the opening of the court by the friends of Miss Proctor.

After Judge Woodruff had taken his seat on the bench some routine business was transacted, and at 11 o'clock the case of Edna Dean Proctor against F. D. Moulton was called. Miss Proctor had come into court a few minutes before, accompanied by her counsel, Gen. F. B. Tracy, and Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott. Mr. Moulton, accompanied by Mr. Tilton, was also in court. Ex-Judge Fullerton appeared for the defendant. When Judge Woodruff called the case,

Mr. Tracy responded: "Ready for the plaintiff."

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, I appear only for the purpose of raising a question of jurisdiction. I deny that this court has any jurisdiction in the case, for it does not appear from the papers that the plaintiff is not a citizen of this State.

Judge Woodruff—I cannot hear any such question as that here at this time.

Mr. Fullerton—When a question of jurisdiction is involved I supposed that was always in order, and I think it will save your Honor's time if the question is considered now.

Judge Woodruff—It is not a time for such a question to be raised.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not prepared to go to trial, for I relied upon this question of jurisdiction. I find on reference to the books that the question has frequently been raised and passed upon, and I supposed that course would have been taken here now.

Judge Woodruff (impatiently)—Is the case to go on or not?

Mr. Fullerton—I am not prepared to go on.

Judge Tracy—We are ready.

Judge Woodruff—Then it must take the ordinary course.

Mr. Fullerton—Will your Honor hear an application to put it off on affidavit?

Judge Woodruff—Certainly.

Mr. Fullerton—I am not prepared with the affidavits now; will your Honor appoint a time for that purpose?

Judge Woodruff suggested that counsel make an arrangement between themselves as to the time when the affidavits, on which an application for a postponement was to be based should be presented.

Mr. Tracy said he had nothing to say about that matter, the only thing he objected to was a postponement.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not see how the plaintiff could come into this court without alleging that she was a citizen of some other State. The error is palpable.

Judge Woodruff—We will put it down for 1 o'clock, and counsel must then be prepared to present his affidavits.

Mr. Fullerton immediately left the court-room, in company with Messrs. Moulton and Tilton, for the purpose of producing the affidavits.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Fullerton returned, and said he had several documents, to which he desired to draw the attention of the court. He then proceeded to read the following affidavit by the defendant, Francis D. Moulton:

United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—Edna Dean Proctor versus Francis D. Moulton.

Eastern District of New-York, County of Kings, City of Brooklyn, ss.—Francis D. Moulton, being duly sworn, doth depose and say as follows: I am the defendant in the above-entitled action; the complaint was served on me on the 14th of September, 1874, and soon thereafter an answer was filed denying the allegation contained in the complaint, and setting up special matter, that the following causes occur in said complaint, viz.:

That said defendant, Francis D. Moulton, is and at the time of said libel was a resident of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; that now, and at the time of the publication of said libel, this plaintiff, Edna Dean Proctor, is not and was not a resident of the said State of New-York, but a resident of South Framingham, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and therefore she brings this suit, &c.

That the two foregoing paragraphs are all that there is in the said complaint contained, with reference either to the residence or the citizenship of the plaintiff or defendant. That upon examination of said complaint, my counsel, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and William Fullerton, Esq., of New-York, informed me that it was radically defective, in that it did not state that the plaintiff was a citizen of some State other than the State of New-York, and that, therefore, she had no right to maintain her action. So clear were my counsel that this point was well taken, they informed me that it was unnecessary to prepare for the trial, because, in their belief, the court would refuse to entertain the cause, and consequently I have made no preparation in the way of subpœnaing witnesses for this action.

I further state that I have a good defense to this action upon the merits, as I am informed by my counsel, and verily believe, and that it will be necessary for me to subpœna a number of witnesses to prove the same.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Sworn before me this 3d day of December, 1874.
JOSEPH M. PEARSALL, Notary Public.

The above affidavit was followed by another made by Mr. Fullerton himself, in which he swore to the same state of facts set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Moulton, to wit: That they were so convinced that the point of jurisdiction would be fatal that they had made no preparations for trial. They had advised their client that such was the case, and it would be a useless expense to prepare for trial. If they had supposed it necessary to make any further preparation for the trial of the cause, beyond the argument of the point of jurisdiction, they would have been ready.

The question was argued at some length by Mr. Fullerton, who maintained that the point which had been raised by defendant's counsel was fatal to the case, and that the courts had always so held, the counsel had so considered it, and firmly believed that when the question of jurisdiction was brought up it would be entertained by the Court.

Gen. Tracy replied to the effect that it was not so clear that a residence was not an averment of citizenship, and proceeded to cite an authority upon that point.

Judge Woodruff rendered his decision to the effect that he saw no reason to change his first impression, and therefore could not entertain the question of jurisdiction. But in this case, where the honest convictions of the defendant had to do with his preparation for the trial of the cause, he was induced to treat them with consideration. He therefore adjourned the trial until Wednesday of next week. Meanwhile the plaintiff's counsel could make a motion for leave to amend the complaint.

Gen. Tracy then moved for leave to amend the complaint by substituting the word "citizen" for "resident." The motion was granted.

Mr. Fullerton, on motion, obtained leave to amend his answer to the complaint by inserting a denial that Miss Proctor is, or was at the time the complaint was made, a citizen of Massachusetts. The answers will be amended in Chambers during the week. On next Wednesday, when the case is again called, Mr. Fullerton will again question the jurisdiction of the court, and, should he succeed in carrying his point, the case will be taken from the United States Court and placed on the calendar of the City Court.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL ROBBERIES.

On Wednesday afternoon a youthful thief raised one of the basement windows of the residence of Mr. Russel Dart, No. 217 West Forty-fifth street, and thrusting his arm through, stole a valuable velvet cloak, with which he made off. The theft was noticed by Mrs. Dart, who seized the thief by the collar but was unable to hold him, as the young rascal broke away from her grasp before assistance arrived, and succeeded in making his escape with the cloak.

During Tuesday evening some unknown burglars forced open the scuttle on the roof of the residence of Mr. Morris Posnanski, No. 261 West Forty-fifth street, and descending into one of the sleeping-rooms while the members of the family were in the lower part of the house, forced open a bureau-drawer, from which they stole two sets of jewelry, with which they made their escape. No clue to the thieves or the missing property has been obtained.

It was reported at the Central Police Office yesterday that a daring robbery occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Broadway and Forty-sixth street. It was stated that a lady, while passing the corner mentioned above, was suddenly accosted by a thief, who snatched a pocket-book from her hands and made off with it. The thief was pursued by some of the passers-by who witnessed the bold theft, but made his escape. As the lady failed to inform the Police, no further particulars of the theft could be obtained.

Mr. John Mills, who keeps a fancy goods store at No. 138 Bowery, reported at the Central Office yesterday that on Wednesday his store was visited by two well-dressed female shop-lifters, who, when they departed, took with them four lace shawls valued at $70. The shawls were not missed until after the women had taken their departure. A description of the women was left with the Central Office detectives.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY—THE EXPENDITURES LESS THAN LAST YEAR—RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of War states that his report will show that the actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, were $46,325,308 21, and for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, $42,326,314 71, showing a reduction of $3,998,993 50. The report will also contain the following recommendations:

First—Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as Assistant Quartermasters.

Second—Renewal of recommendations for the purchase of sites or posts in Texas, in accordance with reports previously made to Congress.

Third—The system of mileage and payment of officers and employes traveling on duty to be restored in lieu of actual expenses, as now allowed under the law of last year.

Fourth—That private soldiers be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeants as well as non-commissioned officers.

Fifth—The exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of sales of public property to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous at the expiration of each fiscal year.

Sixth—The law to be so changed that the appropriations for subsistence stores can be made available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated.

Seventh—That provision be made for the publication of 5,000 additional copies of the medical and surgical history of the war.

Eighth—Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers that an additional appropriation for the collection of torpedo materials be made.

Ninth—An increased appropriation for ammunition for target firing.

Tenth—A much larger appropriation than has heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms.

Eleventh—An increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping the militia.

Twelfth—Steps to be taken to relieve various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion.

Thirteenth—The sales of various arsenals, such as Alleghany, Columbus, Detroit, Pikeville, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington, are recommended. The Springfield Armory, Frankfort Arsenal, and a few others are recommended to be retained. The proceeds of those sold to be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New-York. The proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

Fourteenth—A powder depot and experimental grounds for testing heavy ordnance is estimated for.

Fifteenth—The revised statutes enacted into law at the last session of Congress included much obsolete legislation, which has been inconsiderately included. Attention is called thereto.

Sixteenth—Desertion to be considered felony, cognizable by courts of criminal jurisdiction; the offenders to be arrested by marshals and deputies, like other criminals, but jurisdiction to be concurrent with that of the military courts.

Seventeenth—Jurisdiction recommended to be conferred on military tribunals over military persons charged with murder and other felonies.

Eighteenth—The reduction of the army discouraged at present. A reduction of the number of men, without a reduction of officers and posts, is not economical.

Nineteenth—A larger appropriation for the publication of official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies, is desirable. This should become immediately available.

Twentieth—The President to be authorized to drop from the rolls of officers of the army those who intentionally and criminally duplicate their pay accounts—in other words, present accounts for the same month more than once—and obtain payment thereon.

Twenty-first—The provisions of the act of May, 1874, as to the extension of time during leave of absence in which full pay can be drawn, to apply to all officers stationed in the Department of Texas.

Twenty-second—Calling attention to the names of those officers who have been sent to the Senate for brevet appointments for service in the field in action with Indians. The confirmation of those brevet appointments is recommended.

Twenty-third—The pay of Sergeants to be increased.

Twenty-fourth—An appropriation for a permanent military prison recommended.

Twenty-fifth—The payment of soldiers by checks discouraged, and attention to the Paymaster General's application for the appointment of additional Paymasters invited.

Twenty-sixth—Appropriations for walls and lodges at certain national cemeteries recommended.

Twenty-seventh—A recommendation made that the bill which passed the House of Representatives authorizing the President to establish regulations for the army, be taken up and passed by the Senate.

Twenty-eighth—Boys to be enlisted as field musicians, as formerly.

Twenty-ninth—When vacancies occur in the office of Regimental Quartermaster and Adjutant, no reappointment to be made to these positions, but the duties now performed by them to be performed by detailed officers.

Thirtieth—The establishment of a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature at West Point recommended.

THE CITY MARSHALS.

COMMITMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF A MARINE COURT ORDER—THE CASE TO BE APPEALED.

The contest between the Marshals and the Sheriffs as to the right of the former to exercise their ancient function of executing the processes of the Marine Court, is still waged persistently by the Marshals. The rule adopted by a majority of the Judges of the Marine Court providing that processes issued from that court shall be executed by the Sheriff of the county and not by the Marshals, as heretofore, is claimed by the Marshals to have been in violation of law and not binding upon them. A test case, to which Marshal Joseph Phillips and Judge Spalding were parties, was recently brought before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion for a mandamus to compel the Judge to insert the name of the Marshal in a process, such insertion having been requested by the attorney in the case. In that proceeding the Judge denied the motion on the ground that it came before him in such form that he could not interfere.

Yesterday the contest was renewed in a new form. Mr. James Barry, an attorney, appeared before Judge Spalding, in Marine Court, Chambers, and submitted an affidavit, setting forth that a judgment had been obtained in that court against one of his clients; that the attorney for the judgment creditor had issued execution in the usual form, and placed it in the hands of Marshal Joseph Phillips; that by virtue of such execution the Marshal had levied on property belonging to his client, and was about to cause its removal; that the execution of such process by the Marshal was in violation of a rule adopted by the General Term of that court, directing that all processes thereof shall be executed by the Sheriff. Under such a state of facts, counsel claimed, the Marshal had been guilty of a contempt of court, and asked that he be punished therefor.

Judge Spalding—In other words, you claim the Marshal has acted in direct violation of a rule of the court?

Mr. Barry said that was what they claimed.

Judge Spalding.—What has the Marshal to say? Is he here?

Mr. Matthew P. Breen, of Breen & Gearon, said he appeared to represent the Marshal. He admitted the facts stated on the other side, including the fact that his client had acted in violation of the recently-adopted rule of the court. But, on the other hand, he claimed that, notwithstanding the adoption of the rule in question, the Marshals, including his client, had a legal right to execute the processes of that court.

Judge Spalding said, whatever might be his private opinion as to the propriety or legality of that rule, while it remained in force, and until amended by the General Term of the court, or declared illegal by a court of competent jurisdiction, he felt bound to sustain and enforce it. But as this was the first case of the kind since the adoption of that rule, he felt disposed to impose but a nominal fine.

Mr. Barry here stated that his clients had been put to an expense of about $25, and he thought the fine of the court should cover that.

Judge Spalding thereupon ordered the Marshal to pay a fine of $25, and to stand committed until paid.

These proceedings, counsel stated, would be made the basis to again test the legality of the rule in question, by suing out a writ of habeas corpus before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, returnable before Judge Barrett on Monday.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

The shaft of the projected tunnel across the Hudson from Jersey City has been sunk about ten feet, and the curb is now being put in. The shaft is kept clear of water by the use of a steam pump capable of throwing 1,200 gallons per minute. No injunction has yet been served upon the tunnel company, and they are in hopes that they will be allowed to proceed with their work without legal interference. The force of men engaged on the work will be enlarged to-day.

CHICAGO'S FIRE DANGERS.

THE STEPS TAKEN TO REMOVE OR ABATE THEM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS—THE CHANGES MADE SINCE JULY LAST—DEFECTS STILL TO BE REMEDIED.

The full text of the report of the Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters who recently visited Chicago for the purpose of ascertaining what improvements had been effected, or what arrangements were being made for protection against fire, has been issued. The committee made a very careful inspection of the city, and considered in detail the several subjects in dispute between the fire companies and the city authorities. The most important subject under consideration was the "fire limits of the city," which were not coextensive with the corporate limits in July last. The committee report that the Common Council, by an ordinance of the 21st September, fixed the fire limits of the city coextensive with the corporate limits, and that this ordinance is now in full force and effect. This ordinance prohibits the erection of any building within the city unless a permit for its erection be first obtained from the Board of Public Works; it prohibits the enlargement or repair of wooden buildings except upon the written permission of the Department of Public Works; it prohibits the removal of such buildings from one lot to another lot within the corporate limits, but such buildings may be removed by permission to lots outside of the city limits; and it prohibits the removal of wooden buildings from the city without the fire limits to any place within the city. It further prohibits the storage of rags, waste, or any other extra hazardous material within the city limits, except upon a written permit from the Fire Marshal.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

On the subject of the water supply the committee say:

The careful examination given by your committee shows that much attention has been given to this subject both by the authorities and citizens. This department being under the charge of the Board of Public Works, that body has shown commendable zeal in carrying out to the full extent of their ability a complete system of water works. The new tunnel, which is seven feet in diameter, is now completed. It extends from the crib, in nearly a parallel line with the old tunnel, to the shore, and from thence through the city a distance of four miles in a south-westerly direction, having its terminus at Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue, in the midst of the lumber district. At this terminus it is proposed to erect pressure engines for the equalizing of the pressure throughout the entire city. These engines are now being built in the City of New-York, but cannot be made ready for use until the Fall of 1875. One valuable feature in connection with this tunnel is the introduction of what are termed "fire shafts," in which the water rises to a level with the lake, which can be made available for supplying the engines, either by the use of the suction pipes of the steamers, or, better still—which your committee urge—by suction hydrants on a level with the streets. These shafts are sixteen in number.

It is expected that the two tunnels will be connected during the month of December, and thus the new tunnel can, as far as these shafts are concerned, be relied upon for fire purposes. The depth of this tunnel below the lake is eighty feet at its greatest depth, and twenty-one feet at its lowest.

The committee give a statement of the amount of water-pipe laid since July, and say:

They have also put down 125 new hydrants in the South Division to Thirty-ninth street, seventy-eight in West Division, and 135 in North Division—in all 338; but a large number of these have been placed in the newer parts of the city, in which the water-pipes have been laid for the first time this year. It is expected that the system of water circuits will be completed before the close of 1875, and if carried out on the plan explained to your committee, and of which there seems to be no reasonable doubt, will afford a full, reliable, and adequate supply for both fire and domestic purposes. The committee beg, however, to differ from the Board of Public Works as to the size of pipe generally to be employed, and urge very strongly upon all the officials the adoption of a 12-inch supply pipe as a minimum in all business and exposed sections of the city. It is proper to add that no sufficient protection exists to prevent hydrants from being frozen during the long and severe Winters to which the city is subject. Your committee were earnest in calling attention to this want, which all underwriters know to be of such grave importance to their interests.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

As regards the Fire Department, the report says:

The statement made in the report presented to the Executive Committee on the 11th of July last as to the force of the Fire Department, its discipline, organization, and apparatus, proves to be true in every particular, as your committee verified from the statements of the Commissioners themselves in the course of several interviews held. The only change made in this department since the July fire is the addition of four engines of the Silsby pattern, (rotary;) two of these are stored, there being neither houses nor companies for them. Two hook and ladder trucks have also been ordered, and two hose carriages capable of holding 1,000 feet of hose each. The complement of hose to an engine is from 600 to 800 feet, the kind used being mostly leather riveted. A further amount of hose has been ordered, say 10,000 feet, one half of which will be delivered before Jan. 1. The use of leather hose in a city where the temperature is as low as that of Chicago in Winter is to your committee of doubtful expediency. We append herewith the recent recommendations made by Gen. Shaler to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners for the southern or business portion of the city. It may not be generally known that the sole reliance of this district is in three steamers and one hook and ladder truck; one steamer located on Haddock street, near State street; one at Franklin street, near Quincy street, and one at Pacific avenue, near Harrison street, the hook and ladder truck being housed with one of the steamers. These engines are at distances of three-fourths of a mile to a mile apart, as will be seen by reference to the city map. The importance of the suggestions of Gen. Shaler can thus be seen. They are as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend: 1. That the force be increased as follows: An engine company to be located in the vicinity of Randolph street and Fifth avenue; an engine company in the vicinity of Adams and State street, and a hook and ladder company on La Salle street, near Madison.

2. That the new engine companies be furnished with engines of the most improved make, having a capacity of 300 to 400 gallons per minute, and one horse four-wheeled tenders, constructed with seats for the men.

3. That all the engine companies in this district be furnished with not less than 1,200 feet of hose, 600 feet to be carried on the tenders, and the quarters fitted up with hose-drying racks.

4. That the engines be furnished with relief valves, and each company with two controlling or shut-off nozzles and two leather pipes, to be used instead of brass pipes in general service.

5. That the new hook and ladder company be furnished with a truck of improved model, carrying an extension ladder and a battering-ram, and be otherwise fully equipped, as shall be hereafter designated for all the trucks in the department.

6. That the Hose Elevator or Fire Escape Company be hereafter known and designated as a hook and ladder company, and as far as possible equipped as such.

The plan of quartering a steam engine company and a hook and ladder company in one building is not approved, as the greatest protection is furnished by the largest number of stations. It is recommended, therefore,

7. That Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 be transferred from Pacific avenue (the quarters of Engine No. 10) as soon as quarters can be erected on the vacant city lot on State street, north of Harrison, and that a fuel depot be established in the present quarters of said company, with a two-horse fuel wagon kept always loaded, to be sent for by an engine team whenever required, within limits to be hereafter prescribed.

8. That the steam engine companies be composed of two officers and ten men, and the hook and ladder companies of two officers and eight men.

9. That the district be subdivided into company districts, in accordance with a plan to be hereafter submitted for the whole city, and that a system of night and day watch and patrol service be inaugurated as fast as the companies are filled to the maximum number.

10. That a system of drill and instruction be at once introduced throughout the department, in order that perfect concert of action and the greatest efficiency may be secured in fire service.

11. That all apparatus hereafter purchased be of uniform pattern, differing only in weight and capacity, according to the character of the service required.

12. That the steam engines now in use, of which there are many different patterns, be grouped, each kind by itself, in different sections of the city, as fast as new ones of the pattern adopted can be obtained to take their places.

13. That a repair shop for the repairs to the apparatus of the department be established as soon as possible in some convenient location in the Western District, and that the vacant room over the chemical engine on Washington street, corner of Clinton, be at once fitted up for the repair of harness and hose. As an auxiliary force for fire extinguishment in the vicinity of Chicago River and its branches, it is recommended,

14. That floating steamers, equipped with force pumps, capable of discharging about 1,200 gallons per minute, be employed. If these steamers are constructed by the city for this special service, two of greater capacity than that given above would be required. If pumps are added to the steamers now plying the river, and which cannot be relied upon at all times, it is recommended that not less than six be thus equipped. In either case the boats should each be furnished by the department with not less than 600 feet of hose. As an additional auxiliary within what may be called the river district, force pumps attached to the elevators, and large warehouses and factory buildings would be of great service, and I would recommend,

15. That steps be taken at once to secure the introduction of them by the property-owners, whose steam power is available at all hours, and that whenever such pumps are attached and placed at the service of the department, hose stations be established, with from 500 to 1,000 feet of hose, according to the distance apart. Such hose stations would furnish reserve hose for all emergencies.

In a few days I shall be able to submit my views with reference to the protection needed for the rest of the City; but deeming it of the highest importance that protection to the immense capital within the two districts referred to should not be delayed a single day unnecessarily, I have submitted this partial report.

I have only to suggest, in conclusion, that, in my opinion, the organization of new companies should not be delayed until permanent quarters are provided, but that temporary quarters should at once be obtained and the companies equipped and put into service as soon as possible.

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Consulting Engineer to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

On these points the report of the committee continues:

Another series of recommendations will be made for the Western Division of the city the present week, (for these see the supplement to this report.) Should all of these suggestions be carried out, they will go a great way toward reinforcing the department, and giving it a reasonable chance of protecting the city. The want of proper equipment of the apparatus, and especially of the hook and ladder trucks, was one thing that impressed such of your committee as visited the several stations. Your committee urged with great earnestness upon the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners the necessity for the adoption and immediate putting into operation of all of these recommendations. The plea of want of funds is one that can be made against immediate compliance with them; but attention to the discipline and *morale* of the force can be effected at once. We wait with much interest the action in regard to the suggestions. Chicago as you are aware, covers nearly half as much again territory as the City of New-York, with the addition of being surrounded on two sides at least with very dangerous localities, difficult of access and yet, to our defense of 41 steamers, 18 trucks, and 6 chemical engines, in all 65 companies, with a force of 700 officers and men, it opposes only 29 steamers and 5 trucks, including the new ones since ordered, two of which, as before stated, are not in commission, and a force of 279 officers and men. The department retains no duplicates of parts of steamers, and any accident is sure to throw out of commission the injured engine for weeks at a time, thus lessening the force at command. In the opinion of your committee, as stated to the authorities, there should be not less than forty steamers and eighteen trucks to enable the department to cope promptly and efficiently with a fire in the extensive business and wooden localities. One useful addition has been made by the Fire Department in the lumber district—that is, the building of eight tide-water cisterns, placed at the head of the slips as marked on the map. As the supply of water is constant, their great utility can readily be seen.

The committee further say that improvements have been made in the "fire telegraph," that the compilation of a Building law is in the hands of a competent committee, and is under the care of the Citizens' Association. The committee have suggested numerous amendments to it, all calculated to increase the safety of the city. These are now under consideration by the committee having the law in charge. The law will be presented for the action of either the Common Council or Legislature early in 1875. Iron shutters have been placed upon many buildings, since the July fire, mainly to the rears of buildings. A large number of owners have ordered them for their buildings; they are to be erected at once. This is a most hopeful sign.

Speaking of the Fire Marshal's Bureau, the report says:

"Nothing has been done toward the establishment of this bureau, the Police and Fire Commissioners having taken the investigation into the origin of fires into their own hands. With the burdens already resting upon this board, we think little hope of its duties being thoroughly performed."

Alluding to the necessity of lessening the danger of the lumber and other districts, the committee say:

"We found little or nothing done in this direction, except the sinking of the cisterns heretofore referred to. On the completion of the water system next year, more ample means will be available—but the exposure remains as before. No floating engines have as yet been provided for use upon the river and lake fronts. Your committee urged the utilization of the river tugs in this connection."

In conclusion, the committee state that great zeal and intelligence have been shown by the Citizens' Association in their efforts to secure to their city all the needful protections that will prevent a renewal of the great conflagrations of 1871 and 1874.

THE HAVEMEYER FUNERAL.

THE PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF PROCESSION—THE MILITARY ORDERS.

The programme of the ceremonies to take place at the funeral of Mayor Havemeyer was completed yesterday morning by the joint committee of the Common Council. The members of the committee have decided not to alter any of the arrangements already made and published. At 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow morning, the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased will take a last view of his features, after which the lid of the casket will be fastened down and the coffin will then be surrendered to the pall-bearers. The full list of gentlemen who are to act in this capacity has not yet been determined upon, but it is understood that it will include Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. Thurlow Weed, and Mr. Peter Cooper. When the services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church are brought to a close the pall-bearers will carry the coffin out into the street and deposit it in the hearse. The civic and military procession will then be formed, and the cortége will proceed down Fourth avenue and Broadway to South Ferry in the following order:

Mounted Police and Broadway Squad.
Military.
Firemen.
Mayor and Mayor elect.
Attachés of the Mayor's Office and Members of the Common Council.
Common Council elect.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Heads of Departments, County Officers, Board of Education, and Commissioners of Emigration.
Police Justices.
Four Carriages with Pall-bearers.
Old Guard.
Old Guard—Hearse—Old Guard.
Old Guard.
Carriages with Mourners.
Governor of the State of New-York and his Staff.
Judiciary.
Members of the Corn Exchange, Stock Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, and all other delegations.
Citizens generally.
Police escort of four companies.

During the passage of the procession, as has been previously mentioned, the chimes and bells of Trinity, Grace, and other churches on the route will be rung.

The following regimental order was issued yesterday from the head-quarters of the Twenty-third Regiment:

HEAD-QUARTERS, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 3, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 12.—The members of this regiment are ordered to assemble, field and staff mounted, at the armory on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 11:30 A. M., in full dress uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, officers with capes in slings, to parade as escort to the remains of the late Mayor Havemeyer, of New-York. By order of

Col. RODNEY C. WARD.

JOHN B. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Official—JAMES B. EVANS, Sergeant Major.

Similar orders have been issued to the Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-second, and the other military bodies to parade upon the occasion.

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE MAYOR.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. William E. Dodge presided, was held yesterday for the purpose of adopting resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mayor, Hon. William F. Havemeyer. After a brief address by the Chairman, a series of appropriate resolutions offered by Mr. Opdyke, and seconded by Mr. Ruggles, were adopted, and a committee of five members was appointed to attend the funeral.

The members of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday resolved that no regular session of the Exchange should be held to-morrow, the day of the funeral of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, and that the Exchange should be closed at 12 M., and the flag on the building kept at half-mast during the day. It was also resolved that a committee of nine members should be appointed to represent the Exchange at the funeral.

The City Marshals met yesterday, and, after passing a series of resolutions of respect and sympathy for the family of the late Mayor, resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and to refrain from transacting any business during the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to the deceased.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, held on Wednesday, it was ordered that in concurrence with the recommendation of the Common Council, and as a testimony of respect to the late Chief Magistrate of this City, Hon. William F. Havemeyer, and of personal sympathy with his bereaved family, the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments be closed on the day of his funeral.

ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council intrusted with carrying out the arrangements, so far as they concern that city, for the funeral of Mayor Havemeyer, have invited the Aldermen elect and a number of prominent citizens to accompany the Common Council in carriages to the church at Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New-York, on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Twenty-third Regiment, under command of Col. Ward, will escort the Common Council and their guests.

THE MOTT STREET GANG OF ROBBERS.

The case of Michael A. Scanlan, charged with having, together with Thomas Brown, alias "Browney," and a number of his infamous gang, assaulted John J. Manderville, a real estate broker, of No. 191 Henry street, on the 26th of October, robbing him of $980, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. On the opening of court, counsel for the prisoner delivered his summing-up address to the jury, contending that no case had been made out against the accused, and claiming an acquittal. District Attorney Nolan, for the prosecution, in an able argument, alluded to the peculiar atrocity of the crime with which the prisoner was charged, contended that his connection with Brown's gang of desperadoes, and complicity in the robbery of Mr. Manderville had been fully established, and appealed to the jury to protect society by convicting the accused. Judge Sutherland then delivered his charge, reviewing the evidence and explaining the law of the case. The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eleven years in State Prison. Brown, or "Browney," the leader of the gang, pleaded guilty on Wednesday, and was sent to State Prison for ten years.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MR. RICHARD FLANAGAN APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD—AN ATTEMPT TO ELECT A NEW MEMBER.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the purpose of electing a Chairman in place of their late President, Mr. Vance, who has succeeded to the Mayoralty. Previous to the session the Democratic members held a caucus, at which the right of the board to elect an Alderman in place of Mr. Vance was discussed, but they failed to agree in the matter. One of the Aldermen, Mr. Monheimer, however, decided to make the attempt to elicit at least an expression of opinion upon the subject.

Alderman Billings was called to the chair, and the reading of the minutes was suspended.

Alderman Monheimer then moved that Mr. Richard Flanagan be appointed temporary Chairman of the board, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. Vance to the Mayoralty.

Alderman McCafferty offered a substitute, providing that the matter should be laid over until the next meeting.

Alderman Reilly—That's not a substitute.

Alderman Kehr—It changes the nature of the resolution and cannot be entertained.

Alderman McCafferty—My object is to subserve the rules of common decency. I think we should wait until the Mayor is buried before we appoint a Chairman. There is no necessity for it. Motives of delicacy should prevent us from taking action on the resolution.

Alderman Monheimer—This question of delicacy did not occur to anybody the other day when Mayor Vance was sworn into office shortly after Mr. Havemeyer's death. The rule should work both ways.

Alderman McCafferty—It was necessary to swear in a new Mayor immediately.

Alderman Monheimer—Is the substitute in order?

The Chairman—It is—being on the same subject.

Mr. McCafferty's substitute was then lost by a vote of 8 to 4.

Alderman Monheimer—I think, if there is to be an election, that the proper way is for each member to name a candidate. That was the course pursued, I believe, in the election of a President of this board.

Alderman Monheimer—I accept it.

Alderman McCafferty—There is a member of this board who deserves some recognition at our hands. He has served the City faithfully and without pay. I allude to Alderman Ottendorfer, and I move that he be elected temporary Chairman of this board.

The members were then called upon to name candidates, with the following result:

For Aldeman Flanagan—Messrs. Billings, Cooper, Koch, Kehr, Lysaght, Reilly, Flanagan, Monheimer, and Morris—9.

For Alderman Ottendorfer—Messrs. Falconer and Van Schaick—2.

For Alderman Van Schaick—Mr. Ottendorfer—1.

Alderman Flanagan was then declared elected.

Alderman Monheimer—I now move that Messrs. McCafferty and Monheimer, [the members who opposed him,] be appointed to conduct Alderman Flanagan to the chair. [Great laughter.] The motion was adopted, and the committee performed their task good humoredly.

On taking the chair, Alderman Flanagan expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said he would discharge his duties to the best of his ability.

Alderman Monheimer here rose and moved that Mr. Joel B. Erhard be elected Alderman to fill the place of Mr. Vance for the remainder of his present term, which will expire on the first Monday in January.

Alderman McCafferty hoped the resolution would be referred to the Corporation Counsel. He thought it was hardly advisable for them to elect an Alderman for a term of twenty-five or thirty days.

Alderman Monheimer said the Corporation Counsel had given an opinion upon the subject.

Alderman Koch—Then let it be laid upon the table.

Alderman Ottendorfer—It is not a little astonishing to find the Corporation Counsel giving an opinion before he is asked for it by this board. I don't think we should be guided by his opinion.

Alderman McCafferty desired to know if the Clerk had asked for the opinion, and the latter replied in the negative.

Alderman Cooper—The opinion will have a very poor impression upon my mind if it says there is a vacancy in this board.

Alderman Ottendorfer said he disapproved of the opinion, as he believed some of the arguments it contained could be used the other way.

Alderman McCafferty—I move that five hundred copies of the opinion be printed—one hundred in the French language, one hundred in the Italian, one hundred in the Spanish, one hundred in the English, and one hundred in the German. [Laughter.]

Alderman Koch—And one hundred in the Bohemian language. [Laughter.]

Alderman Reilly—I am astonished at my friend, Mr. McCafferty. He is an Irishman, and should not forget his country—but he has omitted to print the document in the Irish language. I want all countries to be treated alike.

Alderman Monheimer—I desire to explain this matter. A number of gentlemen were engaged to-day in discussing, whether we had a right to elect an alderman in place of Mr. Vance, and I as a member of this board asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. I took the responsibility, and no blame should be attached to the action of the Corporation Counsel.

The opinion was then read as follows:

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: My opinion is requested whether the death of the late Mayor, and the imposition of the duties of his office upon the late President of the Board of Aldermen, create a vacancy in the seat in your body, lately held by Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance.

The act of April 30, 1873, known as the Amended Charter of that year, provides that "whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor," "the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor." (Laws of 1873, chapter 335, section 21.) It will be observed that, under the language of the law, the President of the board is not only to "act as Mayor," but is to absolutely "possess all the rights and powers of Mayor." These words are as strong as any that could have been used. They clearly make the President of the Board of Aldermen the actual Mayor of the City when a vacancy has been created in the office. Mr. Vance is, therefore, at this moment, under the laws of the State of New-York, as truly the Mayor of the City as was Mr. Havemeyer during the last twenty-three months of his life, and as will be Mr. Wickham if alive on the first day of the ensuing year. The law operates to absolutely divest him of the office of Alderman, and to invest him with the office of Mayor, during the time which Mr. Havemeyer would have served if his life had been prolonged to the first day of January. He holds but one office, and that the Mayoralty of the City. By operation of existing statutes he is, for the time being, as perfectly transferred from the Board of Aldermen to the chamber of the Mayoralty as though he had resigned the former position and been elected to the latter.

Upon the death of President Harrison, in April, 1841, a question similar to this was considered by the eminent members of the cabinet which his successor, Mr. Tyler, appointed upon the accession of the latter. The inquiry arose whether the official designation of Mr. Tyler should be President or Acting President. The Constitution of the United States provides that, "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President." [Subdivision 6, section 1, of article 2.] This clause does not, in express terms, declare that the Vice President shall be the President. It simply says that the "powers and duties of the office shall devolve." So here, the article of the charter which we are considering does not expressly declare that the President of the Board of Aldermen shall be Mayor. It simply says that he "shall possess all the rights and powers of Mayor." This language is at least equally strong and comprehensive with that employed in the Constitution. Mr. Webster suggested that Mr. Tyler was not simply Acting President, but President. This view was acquiesced in and acted upon by his colleagues in the Cabinet and by both Houses of Congress, nor was it ever questioned in any branch of the Judiciary.

A separate act of the Legislature of this State, passed thirteen days after the adoption of the charter, provided that any vacancy occurring in the Board of Aldermen by reason of death, resignation, or any other cause, should be filled by election by the board in which such vacancy should arise by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to said board. (Laws of 1873, chapter 857, section 1.)

In my judgment, there can be no question that Mr. Vance is the Mayor of the City, and no longer a member of your board; that his seat therein has become vacant, and that the board clearly possess the power and duty of filling such vacancy by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. His return to the board on the first day of January will, of course, terminate the vacancy caused by his leaving his seat, and he, and not the newly elected Alderman, will sit with you until the new Board of Aldermen shall take your place, early in that month.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Alderman McCafferty—The gentleman should remember that an Irishman goes beyond his nationality, and understands the language of the country which he has made his home.

Alderman Reilly—But you provided for every language except the Irish. [Laughter.]

Alderman Cooper said he believed there was no vacancy in the board, as Mr. Vance, in his opinion, was still an Alderman, but officiating in the capacity of acting Mayor.

A motion to lay the resolution electing Mr. Erhard a member of the board in place of Mr. Vance was laid on the table by a vote of 10 to 4. The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

Alderman Richard Flanagan, the new Chairman of the board, is a native of this City. He is a member of the Tammany organization, and was at one time elected to the State Legislature. In later years he was appointed Clerk of Justice Ledwith's court, and was subsequently chosen to represent his district as Alderman. By virtue of his office as Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, he has a seat in the Board of Apportionment, and a vote upon the estimates for 1875.

A FATHER ROBBING HIS SON.

James B. Cryser, of No. 422 West Thirty-second street, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant against him was his son, Clarence J. Cryser. It appears the latter has been for some time past employed as clerk by Mr. Hanson C. Gibson, Notary Public, at No. 63 Wall street. On Saturday last, Mr. Gibson gave young Cryser five bills to present during the evening, and to return either the bills or the money on Monday. He procured payment for one bill, amounting to $300, and went home with the money and the unpaid bills. During the night his father stole the $300 and the bills and disappeared. He was arrested on Wednesday by Officer Malone, of the Twentieth Precinct, and in his possession was found $187 in cash and the missing notes.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

PREPARING FOR THE CENSUS TO BE TAKEN NEXT YEAR—CHARGES AGAINST THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, Augustus Schell presiding. Arthur J. Delany, of the Fifth Assembly District, presented a voluminous document in reference to the appointment of enumerators for the census to be taken next year, on which will depend the number of Senators and Assemblymen to be elected to represent the City in 1877. The preamble recited that the City has been systematically defrauded out of its proper proportion of representatives by the Republican Party to the extent of two out of an average of six Senators up to the year 1863, and two out of seven Senators from 1863 to 1875, and of nine Assemblymen out of twenty-six to which it was entitled for the ten years up to 1865, and of six of the twenty-seven members to which it has been entitled from 1865 to 1875. The Republican Party was also charged with intent to deprive the City of self-government in 1857, which was continued by the "delusive" charter of 1873, as seen in the continuance in office of divers unprincipled persons by said party. It further charged the Republican Party with creating numbers of unnecessary offices and filling them with unprincipled adventurers until the substance of the people was nearly consumed "through the persistent and wrongful taxation," which has increased from 1852, when it was less than one-fourth of the taxation of the whole State, to more than half the taxation of the State in 1873. A fourth charge was that the City had been plundered of hundreds of millions of dollars by the "unprincipled villains who so persistently wronged this City," until to-day the property of New-York is mortgaged for over $131,000,000, less $24,000,000 in the sinking fund. After the preamble came a resolution directing the Committee on Organization to take such steps as might be necessary to select competent citizens to perform the duties of enumerators of the census of 1875, and to present a list of such to "our Senators and Assemblymen, with instructions to submit the same to the Secretary of State for appointment."

The document was referred to the Committee on Organization. The same delegate next presented a long preamble and resolution impeaching District Attorney Phelps for a violation of his duties. The preamble charged that "all indicted and untried Ring officials are now affiliated with the Republican Party, and that they are protected from deserved punishment by the District Attorney." It charged the District Attorney with having withheld the evidence upon which the Grand Jury had indicted the "Republican ballot-box stuffers and false canvassers" when they were brought to trial. It also charged him with having inefficiently prosecuted the "Republican official" who had been indicted for committing an outrage upon a poor, friendless woman, who had been committed to his control by "the Republican Commissioners of Public Charities by the improper order of the Republican Board of Health." It further asserted that the District Attorney released and discharged "another indicted person, to qualify him to become a candidate, under the auspices of the Republican Party, for the office of Member of Assembly in the Fifth District at the late election." The resolution appended to the preamble empowered the Committee on Organization to investigate the charges set forth in the preamble, and if they found that the action of the District Attorney in these several cases was caused by "his partiality to his political associates," that then proper charges be made in writing to the Governor, and the trial thereof be demanded, and that "upon proof of said charges a demand be made for his removal from office." The document was referred to the Committee on Organization, with power, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE HISTORICAL PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE.

LECTURE BY MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF AT ASSOCIATION HALL ON "KING JOHN."

Mr. George Vandenhoff delivered yesterday, at Association Hall, the second of his course of five lectures on the Historical Plays of Shakespeare. "King John" was the subject of yesterday's lecture. It was the first in chronological order, the lecturer said, of Shakespeare's historical plays. Referring to the Magna Charta wrung from King John by the Barons at Runnymede, as the great event of that Prince's reign, he said that Shakespeare had made but passing reference to it, confining himself rather for dramatic purposes, to the personal history of the King and Prince Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, the son of his elder brother Geoffrey Plantagenet. Neither had the dramatist represented King John as the faithless, licentious, pusillanimous, and cowardly monarch that he was. A tyrant and a weak King he represented him, but he did not call him a usurper, and indeed, such he could hardly be called in justice, for though he seized the crown of Prince Arthur, it was by no means hereditary at this time, and the assent of the Barons to his accession, which John had, was an important element in the matter. The lecturer next described the relations between John and Philip Augustus, of France, who had espoused the cause of Prince Arthur. He described John's answer to that monarch's demand for the surrender of his French possessions as truly royal. He read the passage, and said that in writing it Shakespeare was willingly guilty of an anachronism, inasmuch as he spoke of cannons which were not employed in war for fully a century later, thus deliberately using popular language so that the people for whom he wrote would understand him. In referring to the scene before the City of Algiers in the second act, he called attention to the fact that the Dauphin Louis was mentioned as being in the train of King Philip. This, also, he described as an anachronism for the reason that the eldest son of the King of France did not receive the title of Dauphin for three-quarters of a century later. He described the scene before the besieged city, reading the summonses to surrender by the French and English monarchs, the reply of the citizens, the counsel of Falconbridge that the rival Kings should unite their forces and attack the city, the proposals of the citizens to avert the catastrophe by the marriage of the Dauphin and Blanche of Castile, niece of the English King, and the comment of Falconbridge on this transaction. He next took his hearers to the tent of the French King, where the Lady Constance, mother of Prince Arthur, is made aware of the truce by the Earl of Salisbury, half-brother of King John, and son of Rosalind Clifford, the mistress of Henry II., and known in legend as "Fair Rosalind." He rejected the story that "Fair Rosalind" had died at the hands of the jealous Queen Eleanor, (wife of Henry,) who, it was stated, tracked her to the bower built for her by her royal lover, and offered her the choice between a dagger and a bowl of poison. He averred, on the contrary that she had died in a convent. He also stated that Prince Arthur was not the baby boy which Shakespeare had made him for dramatic purposes, but was at the time of the opening of the play a youth of some fourteen years. Referring to the character in the play who is called at one time "Austria" and at another "Limoges, he said that Shakespeare was historically inaccurate in charging him with being the direct cause of the death of Richard Cœur de Lion. He had no doubt imprisoned Richard when he was returning from Palestine, but Richard was not killed until four years later, when he received an arrow wound at the siege of the Castle of Leopold of Austria, with whom the dramatist confounded the character in the play. The lecturer next touched on King John's difficulty with the Pope, because of his refusal to admit Stephen Langton, the Pope's nominee, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He believed that Shakespeare's account of this should be taken as an abstract of history, and that it showed admirably the pretension and aggressiveness in the matter of spiritual authority of the Popes of the Middle Ages. In alluding to the Lady Constance, the mother of Prince Arthur, he said that although she was described as a widow by the dramatist for the purpose of gaining sympathy, she was in reality at the time of the play married to her third husband, and that there were two daughters the issue of that marriage. Thus, he said, Shakespeare sometimes asserted his art as a dramatist at his expense as a chronicler. The dramatist's treatment of the really uncertain circumstances attending the fate of Prince Arthur he considered wonderfully skillful, but in reference to a question of historical accuracy he did not think that Arthur was imprisoned at Northampton Castle, as represented in the play, but more probably at the Castle of Rouen, in Normandy. The remaining historical events of King John's reign were referred to, and the lecturer pointed out the particular details in which Shakespeare had departed from strict accuracy or chronological order, so as to meet dramatic exigencies. He read some of the most prominent passages of the play, concluding with that description of the death of King John. "Richard II." will be the subject of Mr. Vandenhoff's next lecture.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

The condition of affairs among the 'longshoremen remains about the same. The men who belong to the unions refuse to work at any price for stevedores who are employing outside men at lower rates. Everything is quiet along the river fronts, and no disturbances are anticipated. In Hoboken all is quiet, and no trouble is apprehended. It is said that Mr. Marlow, the President of the 'Longshoremen's Union, has stated that if the steam-ship companies will offer thirty cents an hour for day work and forty-five cents for night work the strike will be ended within the week.

THE EXCISE LAW.

WHAT THE PROSECUTING OFFICERS PROPOSE TO DO.

THE CASE OF SCHWAB—HE IS ADMITTED TO BAIL BY JUDGE DONOHUE—THE GRAND JURY INDICT SEVERAL OTHER LIQUOR-DEALERS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Assistant District Attorney Rollins called the attention of the court to the fact that on Monday last Sigismund Schwab had been convicted of a violation of the Excise law. His meaning, in the prosecution of that case, was, as he had no doubt his Honor's meaning was in reference to it, that the Excise law was a law for all. The good effects of that conviction had been already manifested. On Wednesday the sentence had been pronounced. Thursday was a holiday, (though not one of the good effects of the conviction.) On Friday, however, $13,000 in license fees had been paid to the Commissioners. On Saturday a calendar of cases for trial had been prepared, and all but one on that calendar complied with the law by taking out licenses. Under such circumstances he was not inclined to press the trials on, believing that where a spirit of compliance was shown, no spirit of vindictiveness should be indulged. Counsel for the Liquor-dealers' Association had informed him that in two cases in which indictments had been found, no real defense existed; but other counsel had advised that the indicted parties had a good defense, and meetings had been held to sustain those parties in making such defense. No case was then ready for trial, but, in view of the intention to make a defense in the cases mentioned, he proposed to move for trial all cases in which the law had been violated since the decision in the case of Schwab, while at the same time not intending to make the court a mere means for collecting license fees.

Judge Barrett said such a use of the court would not be tolerated, although he had advised and suggested that when licenses were taken out by parties under indictment, a nolle prosequi be entered; but, if such parties delayed their application for licenses until their cases were put on the day calendar for trial, he would withdraw such suggestion as to them, and allow the law to take its course.

THE CASE OF SCHWAB.

In the case of Schwab, to which Assistant District Attorney Rollins had referred in the foregoing statement to the court, a motion was made a few days since, before Judge Donohue, for a writ of error, a stay of proceedings, and an order admitting the prisoner to bail until a decision should be rendered on the appeal taken in his case. Yesterday Judge Donohue rendered his decision, granting the motion. As reasons for his decision in favor of the motion, in his written opinion, he says:

"The defendant in this case has been convicted of the offense of selling liquor without a license, and sentenced by the court before which he was tried to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of $200. On that sentence the court, as I understand its language, while taking the view that the conviction was clear, made the sentence light, in consideration of the fact that the prisoner had been testing his legal rights. The prisoner asks to review the conviction and sentence, and, to enable him to do it, asks a stay of proceedings, and that in the meantime he be admitted to bail. The power of the court, both to stay the proceedings and to admit to bail, is not denied. The only point raised by the District Attorney is that, under the discretion vested in the court, this power should not be exercised in favor of this prisoner, and he presses this strongly on the ground that other parties are violating the law, and if they think they can escape punishment the law will be violated with impunity. This act is not a new act; the offense is not a new offense, and the want of its prior enforcement does not fall on the prisoner as a new offense. His case, so far as the points he raises are concerned, is precisely as if the law had just been passed, and it does not seem to me, therefore, on that ground, that the appeal and stay should be refused. Nor does it seem to me that he should be deprived of a stay, because others who are violating the law will be encouraged by his act. All persons who are selling liquor without a license take the risk, after the conviction and light sentence of this man, that if they continue to act as they have done, after this judgment, the full rigor of the law will be visited on them, if they are tried and convicted. It is a rather harsh argument to use to this prisoner: 'You think, and your counsel, respectable and able members of the bar think, you have a ground of appeal. These gentlemen on their professional honor advise you to appeal. You may appeal, and yet the court shall deny you the only relief that will give you the power to appeal. Because, unless bail is granted, your sentence will be served before the appeal can be heard.' It seems to me any system of law which grants the right of appeal with such a restriction is too harsh and severe, and that such is not the intent of the law. The whole reasoning of the court in 60 Barbour, 480, is to the contrary. There is nothing in reason or in law that the man should be harshly dealt with to terrify those who are within reach of the District Attorney, and whom he can punish if he sees fit.

The only remaining question is, is there any doubt whatever on the points raised by the counsel who represents the prisoner? I think the points present questions which the prisoner should have the right to lay before the appellate court. But in saying this I wish to impress on all those situated as this man was before conviction, that while the law mercifully allows a party convicted to review that conviction, it holds out no license to violators of the law, and, should the conviction be affirmed, the notice which the learned Judge who sentenced the prisoner gave—that all future offenders who should be before the court could hope for no mercy—I reiterate. I think the prisoner should be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500 pending the writ of error and stay."

INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST LIQUOR-DEALERS YESTERDAY.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a number of additional indictments against liquor-dealers for selling liquor without license. Bench warrants for the arrest of the accused were immediately issued and intrusted to Detective Richard O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, for execution. The offending saloon-keepers were brought before District Attorney Rollins, and each held in $250 bail. The indicted liquor-dealers will immediately be put on trial.

THE M. E. BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEETING OF THE DELEGATES YESTERDAY—IMPORTANT BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The annual meeting of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church of the United States was held at No. 805 Broadway, yesterday. This board has special charge of all the educational work of the Church, particularly that needed for the preparation of missionaries and preachers. At 10 A. M. yesterday its members, delegates from the several conferences, assembled in the Board of Education Room, at the Methodist Book Concern. Present were: Bishops Janes, Bowman, and Haven, Drs. E. O. Haven and Holmes, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Fuller, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Kidder, of Madison, N. J.; Dr. Dean, President of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University; Dr. Dennison, of Kansas; and Messrs. C. C. North, Oliver Hoyt, and John Elliott, of New-York. The proceedings were prefaced by prayer, by Dr. Kidder, and then the regular business was begun. Bishop Janes presided, and Rev. C. A. Holmes was Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read for information, and Dr. Haven, the Secretary, read his report in reference to the society and the educational work of the Church. He stated that seventy-five young men studying for the ministry had been aided during the past year, and that the balance in the Treasury now approximated to $6,000. The receipts during 1874 had been about $18,000, and the expenditures about $12,000. After the adoption of these reports the board elected its officers for 1875. They are: For President, Bishop Janes; Secretary, Rev. C. A. Holmes; Treasurer, Oliver Hoyt, Esq.; Finance Committee, Messrs. C. C. North, F. H. Root, and John Elliott; Auditing Committee, Bishop Bowman and James Harlan; Committee on Appropriations, Rev. D. P. Kidder, Messrs. C. C. North and Oliver Hoyt. Dr. E. O. Haven, who had tendered his resignation, having accepted the Presidency of the Syracuse University, was continued Corresponding Secretary of the board for 1875. The Auditing Committee next reported the Treasurer's report correct, and it was accepted. Then all applications for aid were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and after a suggestion (which was not acted on) looking to a call upon the churches throughout the country for contributions to the Board Education fund in 1876—the centennial year—the meeting of the board was adjourned.

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

Henry C. Stratton, Postmaster, at Morristown, in Burlington County, N. J., has been placed under $3,000 bail to answer a charge of having robbed the Post Office. It has been observed of late that letters consigned to the Post Office have failed to reach their destinations. This was particularly the case with those containing money. The attention of Special Agent John C. Belden, of Salem, was called to the case, and he mailed a decoy letter to the Post Office, and afterward saw it in Stratton's desk opened and its contents gone. Complaint was made before United States Commissioner James M. Cassady, and Stratton was arrested. He demanded and had an examination, and was fully committed for trial.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner Eickhoff in the case of Mary Ann Mooney, whose death occurred on the 28th of October, from violence alleged to have been received at the hands of her husband Edward, at their residence, No. 514 East Eighteenth street. Ellen Dalton, a niece of the deceased woman, testified that while in her aunt's room on the day her death occurred, Mrs. Mooney informed her that her husband had kicked her on the previous day, and also that the accused had confessed to her that he had beaten his wife in the street. Owing to the absence of an important witness, the inquest was adjourned until Monday next.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND MILES OF COAST AND RIVER SHORES—MAJOR ELLIOTT'S VISIT TO EUROPE AND REPORT THEREON—CRITICISM OF THE BOARD ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Light-house Board, after reviewing the organization, character, and history of that branch of the service, says:

THE COASTS AND RIVERS.

The magnitude of the light-house system of the United States, and consequently that of the duties of the board, and the responsibilities connected with them may be inferred from the following facts: First, the coast from the St. Croix River, on the boundary of Maine to the Rio Grande, on the Gulf of Mexico, includes a distance of 5,000 miles; second, the Pacific coast has a length of about 1,500 miles; third, the great Northern lakes about 3,000 miles; fourth, the inland rivers of 700 miles, making a total of more than 10,000 miles. The following figures exhibit a synopsis of what has been accomplished in aid of navigation along these extended lines, by far the longest of those of any nation in the world: Light-houses and lighted beacons, 608; light-houses and lighted beacons finished and lighted during the year ending July 1, 1874, 25; light-ships in position, 21; fog-signals operated by steam or hot-air engines, 40; day or unlighted beacons, 346; buoys in position, 2,865.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

It is true some of the light-houses in the above list were erected before the present board had charge of these aids to navigation, but in every case they have been supplied with new lighting apparatus, and otherwise improved. The work, however, can never be finished. Besides, the constantly recurring repairs, many of the lights destroyed by the war have to be replaced, and nearly all the towers constructed before the present century are to be rebuilt, and many other early structures, which may still serve for a time, are to be extensively repaired. On the western coast, as our commerce is extended, continued additions to the number of lights and other signals will be required, and, furthermore, the light-house system in the great valley of the Mississippi will add much to the labors and responsibilities of the board. An appropriation of $30,000 is asked for the proper preservation of the records and means of rendering them readily accessible. It has been from the first the policy of the board to improve the condition of the light-house system by having constantly an eye to the latest discoveries and inventions pertaining to this end in our own or foreign countries, as well as to contribute its share to the existing sum of general knowledge on the subject by original investigations. In accordance with this policy, the Light-house Board obtained the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury to commission Major George H. Elliott, of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and then Secretary of the board, to visit Europe and report upon anything which he might observe relative to light-houses of importance to the system of the United States. This act of the board at the time mentioned was prompted by a commission of the officers of the Trinity House, England, who visited this country for the purpose of inspecting our light-house system, and invited us to send a commission on our part for a similar purpose to England. Major Elliott was everywhere received with marked cordiality, and every facility was afforded him for obtaining the required information.

MAJOR ELLIOTT'S REPORT.

On his return, he embodied the result of his investigations in a report, which comprises 288 printed octavo pages, and is illustrated with fifty plates and thirty-one wood-cuts. This report, which was originally intended for the Light-house Board, contains much valuable information. It was called for, however, by the United States Senate, and published as a public document for the information of the people, as well as of Congress, and was printed under Major Elliott's supervision after he had ceased to be connected with the Light-house Board. While the members of the Light-house Board fully concur in the propriety of giving all useful information directly to the public, they think that in this case the comparisons in which Major Elliott has indulged, relative to the deficiency in some particulars of our system and those of Europe, ought either to have been omitted in a report given to the public, or to be accompanied with such comments as a fair consideration of them would require. The object of the board in sending Major Elliott abroad was to obtain facts carefully collected, and to leave to the board the consideration as to the propriety of adopting changes founded upon these facts, after a careful examination of them in relation to the conditions under which our light-house system is maintained. Furthermore, since the report contains accounts of what has been done abroad in the way of improvement, much of which was previously familiar to the board, such accounts ought not to have been given to the world without an accompanying statement of what the board itself has accomplished in the same line. For example Major Elliott gives a detailed account of a late series of experiments by the Trinity House Board on fog signals. Now, although this account is interesting in itself to the public generally, yet being addressed to the Light-house Board of the United States, it would tend to convey the idea that the facts which it states were new to the board, and that the latter had obtained no results of a similar kind, while a reference to the appendix to this report will show that the researches of our Light-house Board have been much more extensive on this subject than those of the Trinity House, and that the latter has established no facts of practical importance which had not previously been observed and used by the former.

LIGHTING MATERIALS.

It will be seen from the same appendix that the board has made extensive researches with regard to lighting materials, and has sought, by improved lamps, to employ those which are the abundant products of our own country, and that they are fully aware of the properties of mineral oil, and have given the preference to lard as an illuminating material, on account of its excellent qualities, particularly in lights of the first order, combined with entire safety, an essential element in light-house economy. The board do not deem it expedient to attempt to introduce the electric light, or that of gas, on account of the complexity and cost of the apparatus. It is their intention, however, to adopt any improvement in the lamps of the importance of which they are assured by the results of photometric experiment. The introduction of an improved wick, since the report above-mentioned, has increased the capacity of our lamps of the first order to the amount of a hundred candles. This, however, is at a proportionately increased expense, on account of the quantity of oil consumed.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

During the last fiscal year the following changes have occurred in the board: Rear Admiral Davies has been succeeded by Commodore Murray; Col. Poe has relieved Gen. Humphreys; Mr. Paterson, who succeeded Prof. Peirce as Superintendent of the Coast Survey, also relieved the Professor from duty in the Lighthouse Board; and Major Haines relieved Major Elliott as Engineer Secretary. The other members of the Board—viz., Prof. Henry, Col. Barnard, Capt. Davis, and Commander Walker—remain as at the date of the last annual report.

EXPENSES OF THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The amounts asked for the next fiscal year are in general greater than those requested for the year previous. In regard to the estimates for supplies, the increase in this case is principally demanded by the increased number of light-houses established by the Government and now in operation. Secondly, as regards the repairs, the increase under this head is demanded on account of the condition of the light-houses, especially of the elder stations, several of which were erected previous to the present century, for which the amount of repairs is constantly increasing, and for which a sufficient amount was not granted by the last Congress. With reference to the estimates for buoys, this is a never-ending and constantly increasing expenditure. In the mouths of rivers, where the buoys are required as essential aids to navigation they are in Winter at the North constantly liable to be carried away by floating ice, and since the disappearance of a single one of these aids may be attended with a loss of life and property its place must be immediately supplied, it may be by a succession of buoys at whatever cost of money and labor on the part of the Light-house Board. To be ready at all times to supply the losses as soon as they occur, an adequate supply of buoys must be constantly kept on hand; unfortunately, however, on account of the deficiency in the appropriations of previous years, the supply which should be kept constantly on hand has fallen below the minimum which experience has shown to be safe, especially in Winters of unusual severity. To lessen the expense occasioned by the unavoidable carrying away of the buoys, the board has adopted the plan of removing during the Winter the large, costly floating buoys of boiler iron, and replacing them with spars of wood, which less perfectly serve the purpose intended. So important, however, is this matter considered by the Board of Trade of New-York that it has petitioned that the large iron buoys be retained in position in that harbor during the whole Winter. If this request be granted a considerable addition to the appropriation will be required. As to fog signals the coast of no other country is so subject to fogs as that of some parts of the United States. On this account fog signals in many places are almost as necessary as light-houses. But abundant experience has shown that a sound of sufficient magnitude to become an efficient aid to navigation can only be produced by a large amount of power derived from steam or heated air, and applied by means of complex machinery, expensive in first cost and in continued maintenance. The amount of another item has been increased, viz., the expenses of light-ships. This results, first, from the addition of two new light vessels to the service; second, to the important repair to which three others have been subjected; third, to the improvement in the efficiency of these important aids to navigation which have been introduced in the construction of the two new light-ships ordered by Congress at the last session. Improvements are about to be introduced in regard to the fog signals, which, while they will greatly increase the range to which the sound may be heard, will of necessity increase the cost of their maintenance.

Twenty-three light-houses were finished and lighted between July 1, 1873, and July 1, 1874. The report then at some length reviews repairs and improvements made to light-houses in the several districts.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.

The following appropriations are asked for light-houses in the vicinity of New-York: Fifteen thousand dollars for new buildings at Stratford Point, Conn.; $50,000 for the completion of the work at Stratford Shoal, Middleground, Long Island Sound; $8,000 for additional accommodations for the assistant keeper at Eaton's Neck, N. Y.; $30,000 for the erection of a light at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; $8,000 for repairs at Throgg's Neck, N. Y.; $6,000 for rebuilding the crib work at West Beacon, Sandy Hook; $4,000 for rebuilding the wooden tower at Conover Beacon, South Shore, Sandy Hook Bay; $4,500 for repairs at Elm Tree Beacon and Range Lights, Staten Island. In regard to the light-house depot on Staten Island, the board says, during the year the lands adjoining the depot on the south have been sold to parties who have now nearly completed a system of improvement along the water front, consisting of extensive bulk-heads and docks, where from fifty to sixty ships may be accommodated with wharfage, and buildings for the public stores have been commenced. In making these improvements the land has been graded down to seven or eight feet below the former level, where it joins the depot lands. This involved heavy grading and a change of the line of the roadway in the depot lands, particularly in the south and east portions, and changes will yet have to be made, depending in extent upon the completion of the improvements on the lands adjoining. To meet the expenses of these changes, an estimate is submitted of $10,000, while the recommendations submitted in the annual report of last year for $30,000 for commencing the enlargement of the basin and renovating wharves, &c., and for a brick addition to the oil-shed, &c., $20,000, are urgently renewed, the estimate included. The total amount therefor required is $60,000. An appropriation of $40,000 was made at the last session of Congress for placing a light-ship upon the station known as the Wreck of the Scotland, entrance to New-York Bay. Plans will be prepared and necessary steps taken without needless delay for building a light vessel for the permanent occupancy of the station.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND NORTHERN LAKES.

In the Tenth District an appropriation of $14,000 is asked for the rebuilding of the structure at Crossova Island, St. Lawrence River. Fifteen thousand dollars is required to rebuild the light-house tower at Dunkirk, Lake Erie. The Bar Point Shoals, in Lake Erie, Michigan, near the mouth of the Detroit River, are well defined as to extent and contour by the Lake Survey chart, published since the last annual report. They are almost entirely in Canadian waters. The attention of the Dominion Government has been called to the necessity for, and it has been asked to establish, a light-ship at that point. In the Eleventh District an entirely new station is imperatively demanded at Wind-Mill Point, Mich., the entrance to Lake St. Clair. It is recommended that $18,000 be appropriated to rebuild the station, which is a very important one, as it is a guide to the whole commerce of the lakes through Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River. The recommendation which has been made in several annual reports to build a coast light to divide the long distance of seventy-five miles between Point Aux Barques and Fort Gratiot, is renewed. This light-house would be one of the coast lights of the general system, and it is not intended to serve any local interest. An appropriation of $40,000 is recommended for this purpose.

STANNARD'S ROCK.

The survey of Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior, Mich., was made as provided for by act of Congress of March 3, 1873. The results of the survey of this dangerous rock show that it is practicable to build a light-house, to mark it, in water varying from ten to twelve feet, and approachable from three sides. This house should be built, and a fog signal also erected. This rock lies near the track of all the vessels running to the north side and western portion of Lake Superior, and is an object of great anxiety, especially in dark nights, and the almost interminable fog which prevails in that neighborhood during the greater part of the season of navigation. The keeper at Manitou Island reports only five days during the whole month of June, 1874, when there was no fog in that vicinity. The construction of this station will benefit the large, growing, and valuable commerce of the Lake Superior region. This is the proper time to begin it, because it can now be built cheaper than at any future time, for the reason that the costly apparatus and machinery used at Spectacle Reef are now available, and are especially adapted to works such as this. The work is nearly twenty miles distant from the nearest land, and forty miles from a suitable harbor, and, as it will be placed in from ten to twelve feet of water, it will require a structure of the most costly and substantial character. It will cost at least $300,000, but no accurate detailed estimate can be given in advance. Large as this sum is, its outlay is fully warranted by the necessities of the navigation of the lakes, and therefore an appropriation of $200,000 is recommended to begin work.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Among the recommendations for the Pacific coast is an appropriation of $5,000 for repairs at Crescent City, Point St. George, or vicinity, sea coast of California. The report adds: This is one of the most important points for a sea-coast light on the coast of California. The bluff point is about 130 feet high, with level land for some distance back of it. Off the point, some six or seven miles, is a very dangerous reef of rocks, quite a number of which show above water, and many are awash at low tide. Others have from three to four fathoms in them. The passage between the outlaying rocks of this reef and Point St. George is quite wide, and is used by the coasting steamers and sailing vessels. The steamer Brother Jonathan was wrecked on this reef some years ago, during a fog, and many lives were lost. Among them were Gen. Wright and staff, with the families of himself and several of his staff. A light-house and fog-signal should be erected here. An appropriation of $50,000 is asked to commence work.

In submitting the report it gives the board pleasure to state that every district of the extended coast of the United States is in good working condition, and has been constantly improved during the past year; that the inspectors and engineers have faithfully and industriously performed their duties; that regular meetings of the Light-house Board have been held every Wednesday, instead of once a quarter, as formerly, at which reports of the standing committees have been acted upon, and that an earnest desire has been evinced to render the light-house system as perfect an aid to navigation as the present state of science and art would indicate and the appropriations made by Congress permit.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

INCREASING THE HARBOR FACILITIES—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. William E. Dodge presiding. On motion, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Chamber: Bernard L. Ackerman, William H. Appleton, James S. Barron, John S. Beecher, George Brown, Waldron P. Brown, Brent S. H. Good, Charles C. Kross, Francis H. Leggett, Charles McK. Loeser, Johannes Lienau, Angelo L. Myers, Francis P. Osborn, James F. Pendergast, Charles F. Pierson, Richard G. Radway, George H. Robinson, Robert H. Roundtree, Edward R. Satterlee, Henry G. Schmidt, Timothy Stevens, William W. Thomas, I. E. Thurber, Lawson Valentine, Louis Windmuller, Charles F. Wreaks. The Executive Committee presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider and report to the Chamber, at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 17th inst., such amendments to the Arbitration act as may be deemed desirable, accompanied by a memorial for presentation to the Legislature on the opening of the session in January next.

The President named Messrs. Elliott F. Shepard, James W. Elwell, and Joseph Seligman to comprise the committee under this resolution.

A member observed that this matter was under consideration by a committee of the Bar Association, and it was not too much to expect assistance and co-operation from it.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, on the part of the Committee on Canal and Railroad Legislation, reported that, in obedience to the suggestion of the Chamber, they had secured the co-operation of other influential bodies, such as the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, the Grocers' and Importers' Board of Trade, &c., and it was proposed to unite these various interests at a meeting to be held next Tuesday.

Mr. Stevens, on behalf of the Committee on the Revision of the Tariff, reported progress, with the view simply of informing the public, through the press, of continued efforts in the direction of reform in this respect.

Capt. Snow presented a resolution, which was carried, approving of the recommendation of the United States Engineer for an appropriation to remove certain obstructions in the harbor. He also introduced a resolution embodying a petition to Congress praying for the construction of a United States hospital in the harbor, so that this City could be placed on terms of equality with the other great harbors of the Union. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Harbor Shipping.

The special committee appointed for the purpose of aiding the adoption of the constitutional amendments presented for ratification by ballot at the last election submitted a very elaborate report, embracing much detail of the course and method of their operations. It showed that they caused to be printed and distributed 218,000 copies of an address and ballot, which were sent only to the registered voters of New-York City and Brooklyn. The work was done at a cost of $2,360, raised by subscriptions from merchants and other patriotic citizens, and the 218,000 envelopes containing the address and ballots were delivered by messengers. The committee found that the work had been rather imperfectly done, however, and recommended that in any future matter of the kind the distribution be made through the Postal Department. They believe that all of the amendments have been carried by a majority which will average 150,000.

The committee empowered to investigate the sufficiency of the powers of the Pilot and Harbor Commissioners to prevent depredations upon the waters of the harbor of New-York also made an extended report, directed wholly to considering the feasibility and method of preventing the throwing overboard from steamers, either at wharf or afloat in the channels, cinders, ashes, and other refuse. They believe that the best method will be to ask the Legislature at its next session to render the enforcement of penalties against offenders easier, to increase the penalty, and to secure the co-operation of the Police in the detection of offenses of this character. The report was adopted, and the board adjourned until Dec. 17.

THE ERIE INJUNCTION.

In the matter of the injunction granted against the officers of the Erie Railway Company, already reported in THE TIMES, Judge Westbrook yesterday appointed John L. Lawrence Referee to take testimony as to the facts on which the injunction was obtained, and on which it is sought to continue it.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE PAST YEAR—THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE REBEL ARCHIVES AS EVIDENCE—MARSHALS AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—UNIFORM JURY LAW—UTAH PROSECUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Attorney General Williams has prepared an elaborate report concerning all the transactions of his department during the past fiscal year, in which he says:

Civil suits to which the United States was a party were pending July 1 as follows: Customs suits, 3,772; internal revenue suits, 2,014; Post Office suits, 135; miscellaneous suits, 933—making in the aggregate 6,854 civil suits. During the fiscal year there were terminated 3,058 civil suits. Of these 1,133 were Customs suits, 16 of which were appealed from the District to the Circuit Court, and 12 from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; 978 were internal revenue suits, 7 of which were appealed from the District to the Circuit Court, and 10 from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; 109 were Post Office suits, of which 1 was repealed from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; 838 were miscellaneous suits, 7 of which were appealed from the District to the Circuit Court, and 11 from the Circuit to the Supreme Court. The aggregate amount of judgments in favor of the United States in these suits was $2,021,724, and the amount actually realized in these judgments during the last fiscal year was $867,192. There were pending on the 1st of July last in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States 6,627 criminal prosecutions; 125 of these were for violations of the Customs laws, 4,734 for violations of the Internal Revenue laws, 219 for violations of the Post Office laws, 366 prosecutions under the Enforcement act, 13 under the Naturalization laws, 93 for embezzlement, and 1,077 miscellaneous prosecutions.

Six thousand and eighteen criminal cases were terminated during the year, 202 of these being under the Customs laws, in which there were 147 convictions, 8 acquittals, and 47 discontinuances; 3,291 under the Internal Revenue laws, in which there were 1,641 convictions, 392 acquittals, and 1,258 discontinuances; 251 under the Post Office laws, in which there were 168 convictions, 25 acquittils, and 58 discontinuances; 966 under the Enforcement acts, in which there were 102 convictions, 92 acquittals, and 772 discontinuances; one under the Naturalization laws, in which there was a conviction; 37 for embezzlement, in which there were 11 convictions, 4 acquittals, and 22 discontinuances; 1,270 were miscellaneous prosecutions, in which there were 553 convictions, 224 acquittals, and 493 discontinuances.

The total number of suits to which the United States was not a party is 19,194. These were commenced during the year, of which 2,362 were cases in admiralty, 7,231 in bankruptcy, and 9,601 other suits of a miscellaneous character. One thousand five hundred and fifty-two cases in admiralty, 3,703 in bankruptcy, and 6,235 miscellaneous cases, making a total of 11,490 cases of this kind, were terminated during the fiscal year. Judgments for plaintiffs in these cases were as follows: 1,115 judgments in admiralty suits, amounting to $962,074; 494 in bankruptcy suits, $30,203; 3,346 in other suits, $9,516,347, making a total of $10,508,624. The judgments for defendants were 285 in admiralty, $29,215; 341 in bankruptcy, $24; 1,921 in other suits, $33,516, making a total of $62,755. In 3,988 cases in which the United States was not a party, reported terminated, the result is not stated, while from some of the districts no reports of this character of cases have been received, and, therefore, the aggregate of cases and judgments included in this statement is much less than it would have been if full reports from all the districts had been obtained.

COURT EXPENSES.

The amount advanced to Marshals for court expenses, including their own fees, was $2,071,332; to the United States Attorneys, their assistants, and substitutes, $275,477; to the Clerks of the Courts of the United States, $89,063; to United States Commissioners, $75,830; for rent of court-rooms, $86,335, and the expenses of the United States Jail in the District of Columbia make the expenditures $2,669,730, being $361,138 less in the aggregate than the expenditures for these purposes during the fiscal year. There was $401,336 less advanced to Marshals for defraying the expenses of courts, their own fees and fees to jurors and witnesses than for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The Attorney General says it has been his constant aim to keep the expenses of the courts within the limits of the amount provided for that purpose by Congress, and during the last fiscal year he has, both by correspondence and personal interviews with the Marshals and other officers of the courts, endeavored to impress upon them the necessity for the most rigid economy in the disbursement of the public funds, and has asked of them an earnest co-operation with the department in the interests of economy, and it is gratifying for him to be able to present to Congress a statement so creditable to the officers throughout the country, who, by their exertions, contributed so largely to this result. There was on the 1st of July last to the credit of the appropriation for the previous fiscal year $230,269. This balance is available for expenses incurred and services rendered during the fiscal year for which accounts had not been rendered until after the close of the year.

CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The number of cases argued at the October term, 1873, of the Supreme Court in which the Government was interested was 55. Of these, there were decided in favor of the Government 32; against the Government, 19. The court was equally divided in one. There remained undecided at the end of the term 3; the cases dismissed in which the Government was appellant or plaintiff in error, one; in which the Government was appellee or defendant in error, one; cases reversed by consent in which the Government was appellee or defendant in error, the points on them having been decided by the previous cases, 2. Twelve of the above cases were suits to establish titles to land in Louisiana, under the act of June 22, 1860, which required appeals to the Supreme Court by the United States in all cases where the judgment below was in favor of the petitioner.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The business before the Court of Claims shows the number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year to be 731; cotton cases disposed of, 44; total, 775. The amount claimed in the miscellaneous cases decided is $1,132,157; and the amount claimed in the cotton cases decided, $2,922,209; total amount claimed, $4,054,366. The amount awarded in the miscellaneous cases is $652,442, and in the cotton cases, $1,766,362; total amount awarded, $2,418,804. Other information is given on this subject. The Attorney General says: Neither the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, nor the Court itself, can now enforce the attendance of witnesses for examination. Much testimony is lost to the Government by this want of power. The United States District Courts should have authority to issue subpœnas directing attendance before the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, and be given power to punish, as for contempt, any failure to obey the command. Many of the rebel records and archives are now in possession of the Government, and would furnish much valuable evidence to defeat excessive and unjust claims if they could be used. The heads of departments having their custody should have authority to properly certify them, as the records of other departments are now certified, and they should be competent evidence, their credibility and conclusiveness to be determined by the Judges from all the facts and proofs in the case.

MODE OF APPOINTING DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

He renews his recommendation of last year in regard to changing the mode of compensating District Attorneys and Marshals for their services. They are now paid, respectively, $200 salary per year and fees. He thinks they should be wholly paid by salaries, and all fees, so far as they are chargeable to the United States, should be abolished. These officers as well as the Clerks and Commissioners, are now directly interested in multiplying the number of prosecutions, and he is satisfied the Government is subjected to unnecessary expense in consequence of this state of things. Frivolous and vexatious suits ought to be avoided as far as practicable, for considerations that relate to the citizens as well as to the Government.

A PENITENTIARY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Attorney General renews his recommendations, made in his last annual report, as to the necessity for a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia instead of sending convicts to the Albany Penitentiary.

UNIFORM MODE OF OBTAINING JURORS.

He suggests that an act be passed providing a uniform mode of obtaining jurors for the United States courts, the main idea of which should be that the names of a large number of the best qualified persons, residing in different parts of the District, should be returned to the clerks by the Commissioners, or other persons to be designated by the courts for that purpose, and from them at each term should be drawn by lot the names of the number of persons necessary to constitute the Grand and Petit Juries for that term. Various provisions of law will of course be necessary to give effect to this idea; and he further suggests that so much of the acts of Congress requiring jurors in the United States Courts to possess the qualifications fixed by the laws of the State for jurors in the State Courts be abolished, as by virtue thereof persons otherwise competent are disqualified as jurors on the ground of color.

PROCEEDINGS ON INFORMATION BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

As a means of expediting the trial of persons charged with crime against the laws of the United States and diminishing the expenses in relation thereto, the Attorney General in his last annual report called the attention of Congress to the propriety of some legislation looking to the trial of persons charged with minor offenses by information filed by the District Attorney, instead of the present cumbrous, dilatory, and expensive mode of presentments or indictments by a grand jury. Much of the time of the grand jurors is now taken up with the investigation of acts which are in themselves mere misdemeanors, thus incurring a large expense by the Government, a great part of which could be saved by the filing of an information by the District Attorney without the intervention of the Grand Jury. The Attorney General recommends the enactment of a law to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed Clerks, Marshals, and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

THE EXPENSES OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS IN UTAH.

The Attorney General invites the attention of Congress to the necessity for additional legislation in and for the Territory of Utah. By the act of June 23, 1874, entitled "An act in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah," it is made the duty of the Marshal to execute all writs and processes issued out of the courts. Provision is made for costs in civil cases; but the only provision for the costs and expenses of making arrests, holding and subsisting prisoners, and for the prosecution of crimes committed against the laws of the Territory is, "that the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the Territorial Legislature shall be paid out of the Treasury of the Territory;" but Congress has made no provision by which the Treasurer of the Territory can be reached. The Attorney General has received a number of communications from the Marshal, asking what he is to do in the premises. No appropriation was made by the Territorial Legislature at its last session to meet the expense of a large part of such criminal business, and without funds the Marshal is unable to serve the process of the courts, or arrest and keep in confinement those whose cases are not bailable, or who are unable to give the required bail. The Attorney General has no authority, under the law, to advance funds to the Marshal out of the appropriations under his control for defraying the expenses incurred in the arrest and keeping of persons charged with violation of the Territorial laws of Utah. In the present condition of affairs, it is not probable that the Legislature will make any provision for such expenses. The Attorney General invites the early attention of Congress to this important subject, with the request that some additional legislation to cure this defect in the laws be had at an early day.

The Attorney General recommends legislation on the subject of mileage to the officers of courts.

EX-JUDGE INGRAHAM'S ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. John E. Burrill, as counsel for Judge Ingraham, appeared before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and moved for an order to vacate an assessment levied against his property for a sewer in Ninety-first street. The street through which the sewer ran, counsel claimed, had never been dedicated to public use, and, moreover, the contract under which it had been made was illegal, in that the work had been done under a contract to sewer Eighty-eighth street, and its construction was a trespass. On the part of the City it was claimed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean that the street had been dedicated to public use, and the owner of the property had sold lots on one side of it; also, that the cost of excavating the sewer having been covered by the contract for sewering Eighty-eighth street, was an advantage to Ex-Judge Ingraham rather than otherwise, in that it reduced the cost, the property on Ninety-first street being about fifty per cent. of rock. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision on the application.

SALE OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's Theatre, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, was sold at auction yesterday, at the Exchange Sales-room, Trinity Building. A large number of spectators and speculators were present. The sale was made by Messrs. E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, in compliance with a decree of foreclosure and sale issued from the Supreme Court. The property was sold, subject to mortgages amounting to $276,000, to Mr. Oliver Ames, a son of the late Oakes Ames, for $85,000—making a total of $361,000. The total mortgage lien on the property amounts to $410,714 28, which, with interest due, amounts to some $465,000, which represents the present valuation. The theatre is now rented to Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, at $40,000 per year, and the other parts of the premises to various persons for about $10,000 more. The lot and building originally cost $1,000,000. Mr. Ames is now the sole owner.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 94c.; No. 2 do., 92¼c., cash or December; 93⅜c. January; No. 3 do., 85½c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c., cash; 74⅜c. December; 72½c. May; New No. 2 Mixed, 67¼c., cash; 68c. January; Rejected, old, 65c.; do. new, 63c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 53⅞c., cash or January; Rejected, 50c.@50½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 95c.@95½c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 27@$1 27½, cash; $1 28 January; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 17. Seeds unchanged. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at $7 60@$8. Whisky steady at 97c. Pork active and higher at $20, spot; $20 70, February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Short Clear do., 10c., all spot, loose, partly cured. Lard active and higher at 13¼c., cash; $13 70, February. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat was firm at 92½c.@92⅝c., December; 93½c.@93⅝c., January. Corn, 74⅞c., December. Pork, $20 10 bid, cash; early sales, February, $21; last sales, $20 87½. Lard, 13¼c. bid, cash; sales at $13 72½c., February. Oats, 54¼c.@54⅜c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08; at close $1 08¼ bid; held higher. Corn firmer at 68c.@69c.—according to location. Oats higher; No. 2, 57c.@58½c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm at $1 03. Whisky lower at 99c. Pork nominally, $20 spot; futures firmer; some sales higher at $20 50@$20 75. February; $20 87½, March. Bulk Meats—buyers and sellers apart; generally held at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. for Clear Sides; at close a few round lots changed hands, at 7c. for Shoulders, part delivered; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides, delivered, spot; 10½c., March. Bacon—None out of smoke. Lard quiet at 13c., cash. Live Hogs firm, but packers out of the market; a few lots of Medium sold at $7@$7 35. Cattle dull and weak; only poor qualities offering. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 17,000 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,525 bbls.; Wheat, 70,781 bushels; Corn, 14,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 96,312 bushels; Corn, 54,163 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat firm; owners holding above buyer's views; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 16@$1 17; do. No. 2 do., $1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 04; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 25@$1 26. Corn dull; sales of a small lot new at 81c.; old No. 2 Western held at 85c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley in good demand; sales of No. 2 Western at $1 37½; Canada, $1 45; State held at $1 28@$1 30. Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Oats dull; Western No. 2 held at 58c.@59c. Dressed Hogs, 9c.@9¼c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 94c.; No. 2 do. at 91¼c.; January, 92½c.; February, 94c. Oats dull, nominal; No. 2, in store, 54c.; January, 55c. Corn quiet, nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 74c. Rye in fair demand and unchanged. Barley buoyant and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 30; No. 3 Spring, do., $1 12. Provisions nominal; a shade firmer. Pork—Mess held at $21; cash, nominally $20; February, $20 50; Prime Mess nominally $18; Extra Prime, $15. Hams firm; Sweet Pickled, 11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10¼c., boxed. Lard—Prime, 13½c.@14c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 08@$1 12. Corn steady at 70c. Oats firm at 56c.@60c. Rye firm at $1 08. Barley unchanged. Butter dull and nominal; choice Western Reserve, 80c.@82c.; Central Ohio, choice, 28c.@30c.; medium, 24c.@26c. Pork quiet but firm at $20 50, spot. Lard steady; Steam, 13⅜c., spot; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Partly-cured Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., according to age, all loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c.; Sides, 9⅝c.; Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky, 98c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; Amber Michigan, $1 09; January, $1 11; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 07½. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 69½c.@70½c.; December, 70c.; Low Mixed, 68¾c.@69¼c.; White, 71c. Oats firm and in fair demand; Michigan, 54c.@56c. Clover-seeds, $5 60. Dressed Hogs, $8 25 bid, $8 50 asked. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—30,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—Flour steady at $3 25@$6. Wheat steady. Corn steady; ear, 58c.@60.; shelled, new, 66c.@67c.; old, 71c.@73c. Oats steady at 54c.@56c., in elevator. Rye steady at 90c.@95c. Barley steady at $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard steady; steam rendered, 13¾c.; kettle. do., 15c. Live Hogs dull and declining at $6 50@$6 75 receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,800.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Flour unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22. Corn dull; sales, 1,200 bushels new High Mixed at 92c. Barley quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels inferior Canada at $1 42. Corn-meal—$38 for Bolted, and $37 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts, 7,800 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand; medium to choice, $5@$7 25. Corn and Oats—Market bare. Pork dull and drooping, at $22 in store. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; Refined, 15c.@15¾c. Bulk Meats active: Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Hams quiet; Sugar Cured, choice brands, 13½c.@14c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand. Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c., ten days in salt. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17½; No. 1 at $1 12⅛@$1 13. Corn steady at 75c. Oats in good demand at 55c.@57c. Hogs lower at $8 30. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Hogs opened dull; subsequently the market became active, and at the close better grades held higher; sales ranged from $6 90@$7 50 for medium to choice; several thousand were unsold; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 500.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3.—Oats drooping at 68c.@69c. Lard quiet; tierce, 15¼c.; keg dull at 15½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛c.@¼c. discount; Sterling, $5 41½@$5 42½. Gold, $119⅛.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin quiet; Strained, $2. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 85.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—No business was transacted on the Brokers' Board to-night. Pork was offered at $21, March; $20 50 bid February. Lard, 13¼c. bid February; 13⅝c. March.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Wheat dull. Nothing doing in Rye, Oats, or Barley. Corn—Sales, one car-load Mixed new Western at 90c. and four cars No. 1 High Mixed do. at 92½c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1200 West. Un....s3. 81¾	400 Erie R........... 28
1400 do.......... 81⅞	400 do........... 27¾
300 do.......c. 81⅞	100 do........... 27⅝
400 do......b3. 82	100 do.......b3. 27⅝
1400 do.......... 82	600 do........... 27⅝
200 do.......c. 82	500 do........... 27⅜
900 do.......... 82⅛	100 do......b10. 27¼
3100 do.......... 82¼	400 do........... 27¼
900 do.......c. 82¼	100 do........... 27⅜
300 do......b3. 82¼	100 do.......b3. 27½
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾	2100 Lake Shore..... 80⅝
1000 Union Pacific.... 35⅞	100 do.......s3. 80⅝
500 do.......... 36	100 do.......c. 80¾
400 do.......... 35⅞	800 do.......... 80¾
100 do......s10. 35¾	1500 do.......... 80⅞
800 do.......s3. 35¾	300 do......b3. 80⅞
200 do.......b3. 35⅞	200 do.......c. 80¾
600 St. Paul........ 38⅞	900 do......s3. 80¾
500 do.......... 39	80 do.......... 81
200 do.......... 39⅛	100 do.......... 80¾
900 do......s3. 39	200 do......s3. 80⅝
100 do.......... 39	100 North-west. Pf.... 61¼
20 St. Paul Pref...... 57¼	400 North-west...... 45⅞
1500 Pacific Mail...... 44⅝	400 do.......... 46
400 do.......... 44⅝	500 do.......... 45⅞
200 do.......c. 44¾	700 do.......... 45¾
100 do......b3. 44⅞	2300 do.......... 45⅞
40 do.......... 44⅝	1000 do......b3. 45⅞
800 do......s3. 44¾	500 do.......c. 45⅞
700 do.......... 44¾	500 do......b3. 46
600 do.......... 44⅝	1300 do.......... 46
1000 Ohio & Miss...... 32⅞	600 do.......c. 46
100 do......b3. 32⅞	1300 do.......... 46⅛
200 do.......c. 32¾	100 do.......c. 46⅛
100 do.......... 32¾	300 do.......c. 46
1000 do......s3. 32⅝	200 do......b3. 46
500 Rock Island...... 101⅞	600 Tol. & Wab....... 31½
100 do......c. 101⅞	100 do.......c. 31⅝
500 do.......... 102	100 do.......... 31⅝
200 do......c. 102	500 do.......... 31¾
200 do.......... 102⅛	100 do......b3. 31⅞
100 do......c. 102⅛	700 do.......... 31⅞
25 do.......... 101¾	500 do.......... 31¾
100 do.......... 102⅛	300 do......s3. 31⅝
200 do.......... 102	100 do.......c. 31⅝
100 St. L. & I. M...... 27½	100 do......s4. 31⅝
100 do.......... 27¼	100 do.......... 31⅝
100 do.......... 27	300 do......s3. 31½
600 C., C. & I. C...... 10	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.112⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup....b. c.113
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.116¼	10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.116¼
	2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R........b. c.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn.6s, old, ex coup........ 57¼	400 Erie.....b. c.b3. 27½
	200 do.......... 27½
1,150 Ohio 6s, '81..106	2900 do.......... 27⅝
7,000 Chic. & N. W. Consol.......... 90	300 do......s3. 27⅜
	400 do......b3. 27⅜
1,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 89	7 Rome & Watert'n. 77½
1,000 do.......... 88	500 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 80⅝
3,000 L. Shore D. B... 99	800 do.......... 80⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s..100	5100 do......s3. 80½
5,000 Cen.Pac. G. B. 96¾	300 do.......... 80½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 92½	800 do......b3. 80⅝
5,000 Un. P. S. F.b.c. 77	200 do.......... 80⅛
5,000 West.Pac.Bds. 86½	300 Un. Pac..b. c.s3. 35¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83........b. c. 98	100 do.......... 35¾
	800 do......s3. 35⅝
2,000 N. J. Cen. Con.103½	500 do.......... 35⅝
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 88½	700 do.......... 35¾
2,000 Clev.&Pit.4th. 96½	500 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 45⅞
5,000 Tol.P.&W.1st, Eastern Div... 81	300 do......b3. 45⅞
	1300 do......s3. 45¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div....... 74⅞	300 do.......... 45¾
	800 do......s3. 45⅝
4,000 Gt. W.1st,'88. 89	900 do.......... 45⅝
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 69	100 do......s3. 45½
1,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d....104½	2200 do.......... 45⅝
	1100 do......b3. 45¾
2,000 Hud.R.2d.S.F.108¾	600 do.......... 45¾
4,000 Alt. & T.H.Inc. 73½	100 do......b3. 45⅞
2,000 Can. So. 1st, with Int. Cert. 65	10 N.Y.,N.H. & Hart.139
	300 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 47
3,000 Bost.,H.&Erie 1st.......b. c. 23¼	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.102
	200 do......3s.101⅞
50 Ger.Am.B'k..b. c. 87	300 do.......... 101⅞
5 Amer. Ex....b. c. 65⅛	300 do.......... 101¾
100 do.......... 65¼	400 do......s3.101⅝
100 U. S. Ex.....b. c. 65	700 do.......... 101⅝
80 do......s3. 65	600 do.......... 101¾
30 D. & H. Canal.....116	700 do.......... 101⅞
58 do.....b. c.116	300 do......b3.101⅞
100 Consol. Coal..... 48	300 C.,M.& S.P.b. c.s3. 38⅞
100 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 82¼	600 do.......... 38⅞
400 do.......... 82⅛	900 do......s3. 38¾
1800 do......s3. 82	1000 do.......... 38⅝
700 do.......... 82	100 do.......... 38¾
100 do......s3. 81⅞	300 do.......c. 38⅝
200 do.......... 81⅞	100 do......s3. 38⅝
500 do......s3. 81¾	100 do......b3. 38⅝
200 do......b3. 81⅞	700 do.......... 38¾
300 do.......... 81¾	100 do.......... 38⅞
100 do.......... 81⅞	100 do......b3. 38¾
700 do.......... 82	200 Han. & St. Jo..... 26¼
300 do.......... 81⅞	200 C.,C. &I.C.b. c.3s. 10
15 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.101¾	100 do......s3. 10⅛
605 do.......... 101½	200 do......b3. 10⅛
20 New-Jersey Cen.107	200 T., W. & W..b. c. 31½
250 do.....b. c.106¾	800 do.......... 31½
42 do.......... 106⅞	100 do......b3. 31⅜
100 Michigan Cent.... 77	100 do......s3. 31¼
100 do.....b. c. 77½	100 do.......... 31¼
100 Clev.& Pitts.Gt'd. 88½	400 do.......... 31¼
1200 Pac. Mail...b. c. 44½	200 do......s3. 31⅛
400 do......b3. 44⅜	600 do.......... 31
600 do.......... 44⅜	400 do.......... 31⅛
300 do......s3. 44¼	500 do.......... 31¼
600 do.......... 44¼	100 do......b3. 31¼
300 do......s3. 44⅛	500 do.......... 31¼
800 do.......... 44⅛	40 Del., Lack. & W.108¾
1600 do.......... 44	200 do.....b. c.108
1000 do.......c. 43⅞	200 do.......... 108⅛
1100 do.......... 44	100 do.......... 108¼
800 do.......... 44⅛	200 do.......... 108
500 do......s3. 44	200 do.......... 107¾
2400 do.......... 43⅞	300 do......b3.108
1400 do.......... 44	900 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 32⅝
2600 do.......... 43⅞	500 do......s3. 32½
500 do......b3. 44	800 do.......... 32½
300 do.......... 44	200 do......s3. 32⅜
200 S. L., I. M. & S.... 27	200 do.......... 32⅜
100 do.....b. c. 26¾	400 do......b3. 32½
100 Ohio & M. Pf.b. c. 63	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Ohio & Miss... 80¼	200 North-west....b3. 45¾
2,000 Union Pacific. 92½	100 do......s3. 45⅝
1,000 C. Pacific G.bs. 96¾	600 do.......... 45¾
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 88¾	100 do......b3. 45⅞
100 W. Union......s3. 81¾	100 North-west. pref. 61
200 do.......... 81⅞	200 St. Paul......s3. 38⅝
800 do.......... 82	100 do......b3. 38¾
1300 do.......... 82⅛	200 do.......... 38⅝
200 Lake Shore....s3. 80½	100 do.......... 38¾
100 do.......... 80½	100 do.......... 38⅞
900 do.......... 80⅝	100 do......b3. 38⅞
200 Pacific Mail..... 44	100 do......s3. 38¾
600 do......s3. 43⅞	200 Tol. & Wabash.... 31⅜
800 do.......... 43⅞	500 do.......... 31¼
1300 do.......... 43¾	100 do......s3. 31⅛
500 do.......... 43⅞	300 do......s3. 31¼
200 do......s5. 43⅞	50 do.......... 31½
50 N. Y. C. & H....s3.101¾	300 do.......... 31⅜
1500 Union Pac.....b3. 35¾	300 Del., Lack. & W...108
1100 do.......... 35¾	10 Chic. & Alton....101½
300 Rock Island......101¾	800 Ohio & Miss..... 32½
100 do.......... 101⅝	200 do......b3. 32⅝
100 do......b3.101¾	200 do......s3. 32½
100 do.......... 101⅞	1000 do.......... 32½
200 do.......... 101¾	100 do.......... 32⅝
600 North-western.... 45¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47
750 do.......... 45⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........112⅞	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........114¾	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68..........116
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b. c.116	8,000 U. S. 10-40 C..114¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D.L.&W.1st bc 101½	100 Erie R'y b. c. s10. 27¼
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. b. 96⅝	300 do......b3. 27⅜
1,000 Union Pac.1st. 92⅝	300 do......s3. 27¼
9,000 do.......... 93	200 do.......... 27⅜
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 88¼	100 Panama......b. c.116
3,000 Union Pac. S.F. 77	600 Union Pac. b. c.s3. 35⅝
13,000 Erie 4th...... 97¼	300 do.......... 35⅝
7,000 Ch.&N.W. con. C. G. bds. x.i. 81½	100 do......b3. 35⅝
	500 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 45¾
1,000 Ch.&N.W. con. 89	40 do.......... 45⅝
2,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 90	1200 do......s3. 45⅝
1,000 Gt.W. 1st, '88. 89	100 do.......... 45¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.100¼	200 do......s3. 45¾
1,000 Det.M.& T.1st.100	500 do......b3. 45⅞
2,000 C..C.& I.C. 1st. 69½	300 Ch.& N.W. Pf. b.c. 60¾
20,000 C.C.C. & I. 1st.104	400 do.......... 60½
9,000 Pac. of Mo.1st. 89	50 C. C. C. & I. b.c. s3. 66
4,000 Alb.&Sus. 1st.107⅛	100 N. J. Cen. b.c. s3.106¾
10,000 W. Pac. bds... 86½	90 do.......... 106¾
2,000 M.&St.P.8s,1st La Crosse Div. 90¼	100 C.C. & I.C. b.c. b3. 10⅛
	400 Ch. & Rk.I. b.c.s3.101½
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st n.100	300 do.......... 101½
47 Bk. of Commerce.118	600 do.......... 101⅝
5 Am. Exch.Bk. b.c.112	1400 do.......... 101¼
25 St. Nicholas Bk..109	100 do......b3.101⅝
50 Central Nat. Bk..103½	100 do.......... 101½
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 18½	400 do.......... 101⅝
100 West. U. Tel, b. c. 82⅛	200 do.......... 101½
300 do.......... 82	400 Ch. M. & St. P. b.c. 38⅝
15 do.......... 82⅜	900 do......s3. 38½
400 do.......... 82	100 do......b60. 38½
400 do......s3. 82	100 do.......... 38⅝
200 do......s3. 81⅞	200 do.......... 38¾
100 do......b3. 82	100 C.M.&St.P.P.. b.c. 57
800 do.......... 81⅞	100 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 31½
300 do.......... 82	400 do......s3. 31½
150 Amer. Express... 65	200 do.......... 31⅛
15 do......b. c. 65½	600 do......b3. 31⅛
10 U. S. Express b. c. 65	500 do......b3. 31¼
800 N.Y.C.&H.R.bc.s3.101½	200 Del., Lack. & W..107¾
1200 Pac. M. S. Co.b.c. 43⅞	200 do......b. c.107¾
200 do......b3. 43⅞	100 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 32½
300 do.......... 43¾	100 do.......c. 32½
1000 do......s10. 43¾	100 do.......... 32⅝
200 do.......... 43⅞	200 do......s3. 32⅜
800 do.......... 43¾	300 do.......... 32⅜
1000 do.......... 43⅝	300 do.......... 32⅜
600 do.......... 43½	200 do.......... 32¼
900 do.......... 43⅝	100 H.&St.J.Pf.b.c.b3. 35
100 L. Sh. & M. So.b.c. 80⅝	100 do.......... 34¾
200 do......s3. 80½	100 St.L. Ir. M.&S.b.c. 26¾
2300 do.......... 80½	100 do......b30. 27
800 do......b3. 80½	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 16½
500 do......s3. 80⅝	200 St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.bc 21
2300 do.......... 80½	20 do.......... 22
100 do......b3. 80⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. P. Land Gr. 88½	200 Lake Shore....... 80⅝
300 Am. Dist. Tel..... 40	100 do.......... 80¾
200 West'n Union b3. 82⅛	900 do.......... 80½
900 do.......... 82⅛	100 Union Pacific s3. 35⅝
500 do......s3. 82⅛	500 do.......... 35¾
1200 do......b3. 82¼	1200 do......s3. 35⅞
1400 do.......... 82¼	2000 do.......... 36
1400 Tol. & Wab...... 31⅜	500 do......s3. 36
300 do......b3. 31⅜	60 North-western... 45¾
200 Pacific Mail..... 43⅞	100 do......b3. 45⅞
100 do.......... 43¾	200 do.......... 45⅞
100 do......b3. 43⅞	700 do......b3. 46
500 do.......... 44	1900 do.......... 46
1400 do.......... 44⅛	200 Rock Island......101½
200 do......s3. 44⅛	1500 do.......... 101⅝
200 Erie Railway..... 27¼	300 do.......... 101¾
200 do.......... 27⅜	100 St. Paul......s3. 38¾
200 do......b3. 27½	400 do.......... 38⅞
1300 do.......... 27½	400 do......b3. 39
1100 do.......... 27⅝	500 do.......... 38⅞
100 Del., Lack. & W..108	100 St. Paul Pref....... 57
200 do.......... 107⅞	200 Ohio & Miss....... 32⅝
100 St. Louis & I. M... 26¼	300 do......b3. 32⅝
100 do.......... 26½	600 do.......... 32¼

THURSDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Stock market opened at slightly lower prices this morning and with a weaker tone, but soon recovered its firmness under the lead of Western Union, which advanced on the publication of the quarter's earnings. North-western was also noticeably strong, with a recovery to 46⅛, and the general list had a look of much animation. In the course of the first hour, however, a smart attack was made upon Pacific Mail, depressing it first to 43⅞, which is about the limit of previous movements of this kind, and afterward to 43½ on large reported transactions. Free use news columns. this stock had a marked influence upon all the others, and by this means and a vigorous hammering of Erie down to 27¼ at the second board, the tone of the market became rather heavy. Near the close, with great strength and steadiness in Union Pacific, North-western, and Western Union, and a recovery in Pacific Mail on the announcement of a change of the executive officer of the company, the general feeling rapidly improved, and in the final dealings several of the leading speculations reacted nearly to the opening quotations. The last sales still mostly show a decline, in comparison with Wednesday, say ⅛ ₱ cent. in Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash, and North-western, ½ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail, and smaller fractions in several others, while Western Union is ⅝ ₱ cent. higher, and Union Pacific has improved ¼ ₱ cent. A marked depression was noticed in Lackawanna, to 107⅞, against 108¾ yesterday, and Iron Mountain, at 26½, shows a difference of 1½ ₱ cent. for the worse. The market closed quite steady, and the total sales, 182,000 shares, were distributed as follows: Pacific Mail, 32,000; North-western, 26,000; Western Union, 24,000; Erie, St. Paul, and Ohios, say 10,000 each; Wabash and Union Pacific, each 12,000; and Lake Shore, 22,000.

Mr. Russell Sage to-day tendered his resignation as President and Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and on its acceptance Mr. William H. Guion assumed the duties of President *pro tem.* It is understood that an election for President will shortly be held.

The Western Union earnings for the current quarter are very satisfactory, and largely in excess of the corresponding period in 1873. The increase for the month of October is $116,000, and for November the estimated gain is at least $100,000. The actual returns of this company's business, distributed over so vast a territory, are always and necessarily four or five weeks late. The estimate for November is, however, based upon official figures received from leading offices earning more than one-half of the entire income, and can, with perfect safety, be relied on as being within the truth, similar estimates having heretofore almost invariably been exceeded by the subsequent official reports. The net profits of the quarter ending with Dec. 31 are set down at $850,000, and for the year ending same date at $3,104,000. In view of these facts, the Executive Committee, at their weekly meeting yesterday, recommended the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of two ₱ cent. on the capital stock, and this recommendation will be acted upon at the regular half-yearly meeting of Directors, to be held next week. After payment of this dividend and of all interest on bonded debt, there will remain a surplus of $75,000 out of the quarter's earnings.

Money was in fair demand at 4@4½ ₱ cent., with a few loans at 5, until about 2 o'clock, when the rate declined to 3½, and later to 3, which was the basis of the final dealings. There is nothing new in stocks lent for use, except that Pacific Mail was in active request for delivery.

London advices quoted Consols finally ⅛ lower, at 91⅜@91½ for money, and 91⅞@92 for the account. Our bonds are without material change, though no more than steady at the prices. 1865s, old, 106⅛@106¼; 1867s, 109⅛@109¼; 10-40s, 104⅛, and New fives, 103. The bullion in the Bank of England shows a decrease for the week of £173,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 37⅞ ₱ cent., against 41⅛ ₱ cent. by the last return. The rate of discount is unchanged at 6, while the rate in open market for discount of prime three months' bills is only 5¼ ₱ cent. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,435,000 francs for the week. The French Rentes are last quoted 62f. 55c.

Gold has been dull and steady all day at 112⅛@112¼, with sales at both prices, but with the largest share of the business at 112 3-16, closing offered at 112 3-16, with 112⅛ bid. The general course of the trade appears to have been in the same direction as noticed yesterday, the bulls in the Gold Room availing themselves of every opportunity to effect sales without reducing the price. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank amounted to $46,854,000, the Gold balances to $1,394,129 52, and the Currency balances to $1,598,081 32. Loans of Gold were more comfortable to the borrowers, say from 6 ₱ cent., and 1-64 for use, at the first, down to "flat," and latterly 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying. The final rate was 1 ₱ cent. for use. The actual shipment of Specie to-day was $594,452, of which $445,000 was Gold coin. The bids for Gold at the Government sale amounted to $1,380,000, at 112 to 112.20, and the half million was awarded at 112.13½ to 112.20.

Sterling Exchange is again weaker, and for actual business in prime 60 days' bills we cannot quote better than $4 84½. Sight is about $4 89¾@$4 90. No change has yet been made in the nominal rates of the leading drawers, which are still 4 85½ and $4 90½.

Government bonds were somewhat less active, and prices are without material change except for 1864s, which advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on a rather lively trade. There was also a fair business in 1865s of both issues at about previous rates. The dealings altogether were in rather larger blocks than usual, some leading banks and other corporations having been considerable buyers. No transactions were reported for foreign account, the comparative prices having been so near a level as to leave no sufficient margin for either export or import. State Stocks continue very dull. In railroad bonds there was a fair retail trade in many of the issues, and at about previous prices. Union Pacific firsts were conspicuous for firmness, with a recovery to 93, the best price of yesterday, and the Sinking Funds advanced to 77 on small transactions.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Cen. & Hud.	101¾	101½	101½	101¾
Harlem	....	....	130	131
Erie	28	27¼	27½	27⅝
Lake Shore	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	80½
Wabash	31⅞	31	31⅜	31½
North-western	46⅜	45½	45⅞	46
North-western Pref	61¼	60½	61	61½
Rock Island	102⅛	101¼	101⅝	101⅞
Illinois Central	....	....	97	98
Milwaukee & St. Paul	39⅛	38½	38¾	38⅞
Milwaukee & St. P. Pf	57	57	56¾	57¼
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅜
C., C. C. & I.	66	66	65	67
New-Jersey Central	107	106¾	106½	107
Union Pacific	36	35⅝	36	36¼
C. C. & Ind. Central	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26¼
Hannibal & St Jo. Pf	35	34¾	34½	45
Fort Wayne	....	....	95¼	95½
Pittsburg	88½	88½	88¼	88½
Michigan Central	77½	77½	77	78
Panama	....	....	115½	116½
Del., Lack. & Western	108¾	107¾	107⅞	108
Western Union Tel	82¼	81¾	82¼	82⅜
Pacific Mail	44⅞	43½	44⅛	44¼
Quicksilver	....	....	33¼	35¼
Quicksilver Preferred	....	....	42¾	45
Adams Express	....	....	113½	116
American Express	65¼	65	65¼	65½
United States Express	65	65	64¾	65½
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	16½	16½	16¼	16½
Missouri Pacific	47	47	45¾	47¼
Iron Mountain	27	26½	27	28

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	116¼	116¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118⅞	119
Sixes, 1881, r..	116⅛	116¼	5-20s, 1867, r..	116⅛	116¼
Sixes, 1881, c..	120¼	120½	5-20s, 1867, c..	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1862, r..	112⅞	113⅛	5-20s, 1868, r..	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, 1862, c..	112⅞	113⅛	5-20s, 1868, c..	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, r..	114⅛	114⅞	10-40s, r......	113¼	113½
5-20s, 1864, c..	114⅞	115	10-40s, c......	114¼	114½
5-20s, 1865, r..	116	116½	Fives, 1881, r..	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, c..	116⅜	117	Fives, 1881, c.	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	112⅝	115[illegible]	Gold........	112⅛	112¼

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$108,820,016
Currency balances	4,851,739
Gold exchanges	8,090,854
Gold balances	1,431,165

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874. }

Gold receipts	$918,692 97
Gold payments	104,231 58
Gold balance	55,003,038 30
Currency receipts	693,421 91
Currency payments	1,157,267 72
Currency balance	47,509,468 52
Customs	383,000 00

The Sub-Treasury paid out in gold to-day $122,000 for interest and $225,000 in redemption of called bonds.

The following were the bids for State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83.......... 38	N. Y. R. B'ty L......108⅝
Ala. 5s, '86.......... 38	N. Y. C. B'ty L......108⅝
Ala. 8s, '86.......... 48	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 21	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 8	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 8	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87...110
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 8	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...110
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R. 8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83...110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...117
Conn. 6s..........104	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...110
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 91	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76...110
Ind. 5s..........102	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.J.&J. 50
Ill. coupon 6s, '77....102	N.C.6s,N.C.R.Ap.&O 50
Ill. coupon 6s, '79....102	N.C.6s, do.c.off J.&J. 35
Ill. war loan........102	N.C.6s,do.c.off A.&O. 35
Ky. 6s..........102	N. C. 6s, n. bs. J.&J. 12½
La. 6s.......... 25	N. C. 6s, n. bs.A.&O. 12½
La. new bonds...... 25	Ohio 6s, '75........101½
La. 6s,new float.debt. 21	Ohio 6s, '81........104
La. 7s, penitentiary. 21	Ohio 6s, '86........106
La. 6s, levee bonds.. 27	R. I. 6s..........104
La. 8s, levee bonds.. 25	S. C. 6s.......... 30
La. 8s, levee bds., '75. 28	S. C. 6s, Ja. & J..... 21½
Mich. 6s, '78-'79.....103½	S. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.. 21
Mich. 6s, '83........103½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 25
Mich. 7s, '90........101	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 17
Mo. 6s, '74........101½	S. C. L. C., '89,A.&O. 17
Mo. 6s, '75........101½	S. C. 7s, of '88...... 18
Mo. 6s, '76........ 99	S. C. Non-F. bds..... 6
Mo. 6s, '77........ 98½	Tenn. 6s, old........ 75
Mo. 6s, '78........ 98¼	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c.. 57
Mo. 6s, '79........ 98¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bds...... 75
Mo. 6s, '80........ 98¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b., ex. c. 56½
Mo. fund. bds., '94.. 96½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. se. 56⅝
Mo.lg.bds.,'81-'91 inc 98½	Va. 6s, old........ 38
Mo.Asy.or Univ.,'92. 96	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.... 39
H. & St. Jos. due '75.101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.... 39
H. & St. Jos. due '76. 99	Va. 6s, cons. bds..... 57
H. & St. Jos. due '86. 95	Va. 6s, ex. mat'd c.... 54½
H. & St. Jos. due '87. 95	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 11½

And for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d.....106½	Clev., P. & A. o. bs.102
Alb. & Susq. 3d...... 98	Det., M. & Tol. bs.... 99½
Bost., H. & Erie, 1st. 23	Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 99
B., C.R.& M.1st,7s,g. 50	Buff. & S. L. 7s.......100
Ches. & Ohio, 6s, 1st. 51½	Kal. & W. P. 1st..... 87
Chic. & Alton,inc'me.100½	L. Shore Div. bs..... 99
Joliet & Chicago,1st.107	L. Shore C. C. 1st....101
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 83	L. Shore C. R. 1st....100
St. L., J. & C. 1st.... 97	L. Shore C. C. 2d..... 91
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.112½	Mar. & Cin. 1st......103½
Chic., R. Isl. & Pac..107½	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902..100
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st N.108¼	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82 S.F.111
Am. D. & Imp bds..101½	N. J. So. 1st 6s...... 25
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.107½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100½
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10,P.D 92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 97½
M.&S.P.1st La C. D. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....101
M. & St. P. 1st M., I. & M. D.......... 80	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 97
	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D. 73½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..112¼
M.&S. P.1st, H. & D. 75	Hud. R.7s 2dS.F.,'85.108¾
Mil. & St. Paul, 2d.. 75½	Hud. R. 7s 2d, '75....100
Chic. & N. W., S. F.103	Harlem 1st 7s C.....107½
Chi.& N. W.,Int.bds. 97	Harlem 1st 7s R......107½
Chi.& N.W.,Con.bds. 89	North Mo. 1st....... 84
Chi. & N. W., 1st.... 90	O. & M. con. S. F... 97½
Chi.& N.W.,C. G.bds 81	O. & M. con......... 95
Iowa Mid., 1st, 8s.... 84½	O. & M. 2d con....... 80
Gal. & Chic. Ex.....104½	Cen. Pac. St. A. B...106
Gal. & Chic. 2d......100	West. Pac. Bds...... 86
C.,C.C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.104	Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 92¼
Del., L. & W. 1st....101¼	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 87⅞
Del., L. & W. 7s, C...105	Un. Pac. S. F....... 76¾
Mor. & Es. 1st......108	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 88¾
Mor. & Es. 2d.......103	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 78
Mor. & Es. Bds. 1900. 94	Pac. R. 7s g'd by Mo.100
Mor. & Es. Con..... 94	Cleve. & P. con. S.F.101⅝
Mor. & Es.7s, of '71. 99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....101
Erie 2d 7s, '79.......100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 96
Erie 4th.......... 97⅛	C., C. & I. 1st....... 69
Erie 6th.......... 95	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 91
H. & St. J. L. G.....103	St. L. & I. M. 2d..... 70½
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.. 86	T, P. & W., E. D.... 81
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83	T., P. & W., W. D.... 71
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..100	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.... 92½
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.104¼	T. W. 1st, St. L. div. 74¾
Clev. & Tol. S. F....104	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 73

Mr. Francis P. Freeman, of the banking firm of Davis & Freeman, was to-day, by a unanimous vote, admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

The Governing Committee to-day resolved to hold no call of stocks on Saturday next, the day fixed for the funeral obsequies of the late Mayor Havemeyer, and the Stock Exchange will on that day be closed at 12 o'clock.

The Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland has declared a dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* on its capital stock, payable on the 2d prox., at the office of the company. The books will close at 2 P. M. on the 19th inst. and remain closed until Jan. 4.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHOICE INVESTMENT.

The undersigned desires a purchaser for four notes of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, (Stamford, Conn.,) running respectively 24, 30, 36, and 42 months from 19th August, 1873, aggregating forty-six hundred eighty-one and 4-100 dollars, ($4,681 04). Address
JAMES B. FLOYD,
No. 168 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ONE YEAR'S WORK OF THE NEW-YORK CITY COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Committee on Education of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, to whom was referred for consideration the evils resulting from illiteracy, pauperism, and crime, and the best and most economical means of prevention, make the following report to the council of their work for the year 1874:

A careful analysis of the census of the United States disclosed the fact that on the average in this country, illiterate persons produce thirty times as many paupers, and commit ten times as many crimes, according to their numbers, as those not illiterate. The censuses of European countries indicate a similar relation between ignorance and pauperism and crime.

These facts point to universal education in the elementary branches at least as the cheapest, most certain, and, in fact, the only effective cure for these evils.

Your committee made a report on Dec. 30 ult., on compulsory education, which was by your direction published in pamphlet form last January, and 25,000 copies distributed as follows: (1) 2,500 to as many newspapers and periodicals; (2) 3,000 to members of Congress and of State and Territorial Legislatures and constitutional conventions, (3) 6,000 to members of the learned professions; (4) 12,000 to teachers, school officers, and friends of education; (5) 500 to public libraries; and (6) about 1,000 copies to parties in the Dominion of Canada, England, Germany, and Italy, who applied for them.

The newspapers and periodicals, which, in this age may justly be called the makers and controllers of public sentiment, gave the report by republication a circulation of over 2,000,000 of copies.

The subject was brought up and considered in a large number of legislative bodies.

Clergymen, lawyers, and teachers discussed it before the people from Nova Scotia to California.

A law, "To secure to children the benefits of elementary education," was prepared by your committee, printed, and copies of the same sent—first, to the members of our Legislature; second, to the leading newspapers in this State; third, to the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Chairman of the Committee on Education of both House and Senate in each State and Territory of our country, and, fourth, on request, to similar officers of some of the provinces of the Dominion.

Several addresses were made before the Committee on Education of the Senate and Assembly. Facts and material for publication were furnished several times to each of 500 newspapers in our State. A member of this committee remained at Albany nearly three months during the session of the Legislature, for the purpose of supplying members of the Legislature with all the information on this subject, collected by direction of this committee, and of conferring with friends of reform from all parts of the State.

Three thousand petitions for the enactment of the law were circulated through the State, a large part of which, containing many thousand signatures, were returned to the Legislature.

The bill drawn by your committee finally passed both Houses on the last day of the session by large majorities, was signed by the Governor, and goes into effect Jan. 1, next. At the suggestion of your committee a similar law was, during the year, enacted in California, Nevada, Kansas, and New-Jersey, and lacked but few votes of passage in several other States.

A similar statute already existed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and Michigan.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature your committee, in connection with the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the school boards of our principal cities and towns, have taken measures to bring the law, with directions in regard to it, before the school officers of every school district in the State. A carefully prepared explanation of *what the law requires, and how to do it*, was prepared in September last, and the newspaper press have given it a circulation of half a million copies.

If in the future any child in the State of New-York between the ages of eight and fourteen, not physically or mentally disqualified, fails to get a good elementary education, or becomes a juvenile vagrant, it will not be for the want of ample legal power in the school officers of each city, town, and school district to compel the one, and to prevent the other.

Your committee desire to take this opportunity to say that society is in a very large degree indebted to an intelligent and patriotic press for effecting in a single year this great reform, which the most sanguine thought it would require ten years of labor to accomplish.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
Chairman Committee on Education.
JOHN STEPHENSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RED TAPE—THE WIDOW HUNT—Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE GRAND DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BOWERY THEATRE.—IDLEWILD—PO-CO-HON-TAS—WAR DANCES, &c.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

The controversy about the Pacific Mail Company waxes warm. Very serious statements are now made affecting Mr. STOCKWELL and the Directors—one transaction particularly, by which (if correctly reported) Mr. STOCKWELL must have made a comfortable million or so, calls for immediate explanation. And it does not seem enough to appeal for sympathy to the public on the ground that this is a "truly American line." The question is, is it honestly managed or not? In reply to the repeated calls for information on this subject, the Chairman of the company resigned his post yesterday. He pleads as a reason his "pressing engagements elsewhere," but gave much stronger reasons in his interview with our reporter. It is now necessary to ascertain whether or not it is true that the Directors (or some of them) have improperly sold or speculated in the stock of the company; that in 1873 Mr. STOCKWELL sold Pacific Mail stock to the company at 42½ when it was quoted at 32 in the market; and that a large sum of the company's money was paid out for lobbying purposes at Washington? These are very serious questions, and to have them answered by the general assurance from Mr. RUFUS HATCH, of all men in the world, that everything is in apple-pie order, is a little too ridiculous. The promised report, if it is a thoroughly honest one, will be much more to the point. The sudden resignation of Mr. SAGE, on account of "pressing engagements elsewhere," and Mr. RUFUS HATCH'S funny manifesto, will not improve the position of the company. In fact, the whole affair has a very bad look, and there must be further trouble before things mend for the better.

It will be seen from the report of an interview with Mr. SAGE that all that has been stated about the bad management of the Pacific Mail Company is true, and much more. Mr. RUFUS HATCH will find it very difficult to reconcile his published letter with Mr. SAGE'S statement about his having "made a clean breast of it," last Sunday. It is now the President of the company who states that "things are not only as bad as represented, but much worse;" that "the bank account at San Francisco has been overdrawn $176,000;" that "the assets of the company had been grossly overestimated and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated"—about as black a picture to draw of the affairs of a company as could well be imagined. Newspaper statements, on one side or the other, will now go for little. The grossest misconduct is charged against the directors by the man who was, until yesterday, the President of the company. It will be interesting to hear what Mr. RUFUS HATCH has to say for himself after that letter of his. As for the shareholders of the company, it is quite clear that they have no time to lose if they mean to save their property.

While CROKER is still awaiting his trial on the charge of murdering MCKENNA, it seems only decent on the part of newspapers to abstain from commenting on his case. This course, however, does not seem to be satisfactory to JOHN KELLY, whose interest in defeating the ends of justice in favor of his friend and ally has already been sufficiently shown. Consequently the *World* comes out with an attempt to prejudge the case, and decides that CROKER cannot possibly have shot MCKENNA, that he never carried a pistol, that he "is as innocent of MCKENNA'S death as himself"—all points which ought to be left to an unprejudiced jury to decide. If, however, KELLY is to persist in this line of defense through his organs, the result will be that other papers, not prepared to accept KELLY'S opinions cut and dried, will resist the attempt, and thus we shall have another irregular trial, and possibly another defeat of justice. KELLY would do well to make up his mind to take the chances of a jury acquitting his friend.

Nobody will accuse Commissioner LAIMBEER of having spared any effort to provide for the safe-keeping of TWEED, and for his being treated on a basis of perfect equality with other malefactors. His resignation is the strongest protest he could make against the systematic way in which his colleagues have thwarted him in this matter; but we do not see that it will help forward the object which he has in view. A more uncompromising opponent of any favoritism toward the boss thief cannot possibly be found to take Mr. LAIMBEER'S place, and if he refuses to accept a share of the responsibility for TWEED'S custody, while having no power to make it secure, we should imagine that a successor of the proper kind would have precisely the same difficulty. The true remedy for the gross negligence and favoritism which have marked the treatment of TWEED is to be found in removing the men who are responsible for them, not in accepting the resignation of the man who has always opposed them. The very imperative remonstrance on this subject which Gov. DIX addressed to the late Mayor, shows that he is ready to sustain Mr. VANCE in taking some energetic action against a course of proceeding which threatens to bring our criminal administration into contempt.

We are sorry to hear that the Academy of Design is in pecuniary difficulties of rather a serious character. The officers of the Academy have addressed a circular to the artists of this City, asking them to sign a pledge to paint a picture by a certain time, and to present it to the Academy. It is proposed to sell these works for the benefit of the Academy, and it is thought that by this means the mortgage debt of the institution may be liquidated. The expenses attending the keeping up of the schools of the Academy are now considerable, and it has, besides, the annual interest on its debt to provide for. The existence of these schools, which have already done a good work, is now threatened. There seems to be a favorable opportunity for those who take, or profess to take, an interest in the progress of American art, to come forward and aid in rescuing the Academy from its very unpleasant position. After all, however, it may be that the true solution of the difficulty will be found in the institution disposing of its present valuable and expensive palace, which is unoccupied during some nine months of the year, paying off its debts, purchasing a smaller and less pretentious building, and investing its surplus funds in such a manner as to yield an assured income; and this, we understand, is the opinion of practical men. At present, the only income the Academy has is derived from its exhibitions, and this, of course, is very small indeed. We should think that the plan just suggested would be much better than passing round the hat.

Pending a writ of error and stay, SIGISMUND SCHWAB, convicted of violation of the Excise law, has been admitted to bail. This is a little encouragement to the persons who stand with him in the attempted resistance to the operation of the law. But SCHWAB'S conviction has had the salutary effect of increasing the income from license fees, $13,000 having been paid to the Commissioners immediately after sentence was pronounced. Licenses have been taken out by all of the persons against whom indictments were prepared, with but one exception. The Assistant District Attorney, however, disclaims all idea of making the court a means of collecting license fees, and says he intends to let the law take its course.

Mr. DURELL'S resignation of the office of United States District Judge, which he has so long disgraced, is practically a confession of judgment. He is accused of various crimes committed while he held a position which ought to be above reproach and above suspicion. The offenses charged against him were various; they embraced the greater ones of an abuse of his large powers as Federal Judge for political purposes, and a corrupt administration of his functions, to the pecuniary benefit of certain favored individuals. It is too late for him to remedy the wrong which he did to Louisiana by any tardy confession or contrition. The evil he did will live after him; and his reluctant action, just on the threshold of the session of Congress that would have impeached him, is small reparation for the mischief of his administration. His resignation will, of course, be accepted, and the universal regret will be that it comes too late to have any other effect than that of a death-bed confession.

Secretary BELKNAP, presenting his annual report, makes a great many recommendations concerning the future management of the army. He suggests no less than thirty amendments to existing methods; but they all have a practical character, and seem eminently just. The twentieth of his recommendations will attract attention. It is to the effect that officers who criminally duplicate their pay-rolls, or draw pay twice for the same service, shall be dropped from the rolls of officers of the army. We should say that this was comparatively a light punishment. In civil life this would be considered a felony, and the offender, if properly convicted, would not get off easily. The report, of which a summary is presented in our dispatches, will certainly give Congress a great variety of topics for discussion when the Military bill comes up for consideration.

THE GHOST OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Number two on the calendar of the House of Representatives at its rapidly approaching session is the famous Civil Rights bill. It is under the special guardianship of that eminent Massachusetts statesman, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. What his intentions regarding it are, we do not know. It is not improbable that his faith in the power of moral ideas to sustain the waning fortunes of immoral politicians may induce him to undertake to force it again on the attention of the House, and to commit the Republican Party completely, as it is already partially committed, to the measure. In such an attempt he would be supported by very different sections of the Representatives. One would include the conscientious and sincere believers in the necessity and efficacy of the bill, men who, like Mr. HOAR—the "political executor" of Mr. SUMNER—regard the measure as an essential bulwark to the real rights of the colored people, and one which the pledges and principles of the Republican Party require it to place on the statute book. We need not say that for this body of men we have the utmost respect, and that, though we cannot agree with their views, we concede to them the most upright intentions. The other class who would join Mr. BUTLER in a struggle to push the bill through, are those who still cling to the hope of rallying by this means the negro vote, already badly broken up, and also of awakening something like the old fervor in the Republican ranks at the North. These are the men who have for years past "exploited" the negro, and who, with little more than a superficial and shallow interest in his real welfare, have made themselves his special champions, that "thrift might follow." For them we have no respect, but a hearty distrust. They are responsible for having shamefully abused the powers of the majority party, and, under the pretense of discharging its obligations toward the freedmen, have plundered and oppressed the whites of the South. The Republican Party has already suffered much by them, and it will not with patience endure much more at their hands.

Exactly in what shape the bill may be pressed, if it is pressed at all, we cannot say. But it is clear to us that the Republican Party cannot do better with it than to kill it, or to let it die. It is an obvious incumbrance, which we are not called upon to shoulder, since it is not required by the real necessities of the colored people, and since its professed objects can much better be accomplished by the operation of natural laws which have already done a great deal in that direction. It will be distinctly remembered by all who bore a part in the discussion at the time, that among the reasons for granting the ballot to the negro was its supposed power to secure to him the possession of his equal rights of all kinds. This was one of the most cogent of the arguments that led to that important political act. The abstract notion of the equal claim of the negroes to the suffrage, independent of their fitness to exercise it, was, in our judgment, a very subordinate consideration, which could not, and should not, have induced the nation to try so novel and dangerous an experiment as was then entered upon. But this abstract notion was strengthened by the argument that with the ballot in his hand the negro would be enabled to defend himself, and that the Federal Government would from that time be less and less called upon to intervene in the affairs of the individual States to protect him in those liberties which it had guaranteed to him. The question was not an abstract one, and became to the last degree practical. The solution proposed for it was a reasonable one, and the American people were justified in taking even the enormous risks involved for the purpose of escaping from other difficulties still greater which threatened them.

For the last five or six years it has seemed very doubtful whether the advantages which were expected from the ballot when conferred on the negro, could be realized. Certainly, from one cause and another, the intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the Southern States, for the ostensible purpose of defending the negro in the enjoyment of the rights which the ballot was supposed to guarantee has been both frequent and extreme. But there are indications that matters are mending in this regard in the South. The recent canvass developed a disposition on the part of the whites to do precisely what it was argued from the first that they would do—that is, endeavor to win the vote of the negro to their side, instead of forcing or frightening him into not voting at all. Just in proportion as this is done, the civil rights of the negro are safe; and we may say that this is absolutely the only way in which they can be rendered safe practically and permanently. Whatever may have been the temporary necessity for, or the temporary advantage of, the coercive measures taken by the National Government to protect the negro, the latter could not afford to rely solely on these. They were of necessity transitory and provisional. The negro's only stable reliance was on the fact that it would be to the interest of the white majority to treat him with justice. This interest the whites are beginning to see. Already a number of Democratic Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress from the South owe their seats to negro votes. It may not be to the immediate advantage of the Republican Party that this is the case, but it is to the very great advantage of the colored race and of the country at large. And the more the negro vote is divided the better it will be for all concerned.

With this view of the case, we are compelled to regard the renewal of the agitation for the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, as not only superfluous, but mischievous. It can do no real good to the negroes. It cannot strengthen the Republican Party among them. And it must inevitably hinder and indefinitely postpone the formation of an anti-Democratic Party among the whites of the South, which is one of the greatest needs of that section. The solid Democratic white vote there, has been as great an evil as the solid Republican black vote. Now that the latter is beginning to disappear, the former will go with it, and in their places will appear parties, each dividing both races, and each contributing in its way, not to the perpetuation of race antagonisms, but to the real interests of the whole country. To this consummation Mr. BUTLER'S Civil Rights bill is only an obstacle, and should be got out of the way.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THE POLE.

The cable announces that Capt. NARES, of her Majesty's ship *Challenger*, now about completing a scientific cruise round the world, has been appointed to command the expedition which is in process of equipment for a voyage of Polar discovery. For about two years the leading scientific societies of Great Britain vainly importuned the Gladstone Government to undertake the work which Mr. DISRAELI has authorized. That gruff economist, Mr. LOWE, was proof against all proposals to spend public money on anything whose utility did not admit of being measured by a pecuniary equivalent. Mr. GLADSTONE, who was a member of the Ministry that sent out Sir JOHN FRANKLIN in 1845, seems to have imbibed, from the disastrous fate of that badly-equipped expedition, an unconquerable aversion to further Arctic voyages under Government direction. But the British spirit of emulation, which was powerfully excited by the gallant exploit of the *Polaris*, has recently received a fresh stimulus from the story of the adventures of Lieut. PAYER and his Austrian fellow-voyagers, so that the Conservative Premier has been able to gratify a very strong public sentiment in favor of a new attempt to plant the British flag on the North Pole, as well as to enchant the scientific societies who have been so long thirsting for new light upon the past and present aspects of the Arctic circle.

The new expedition, which will probably consist of two well-equipped steam whaling-vessels, specially strengthened to contend with the ice, will sail next Spring, about the date of the thirtieth anniversary of the departure of the ill-fated *Erebus* and *Terror*. The British authorities thoroughly agree with our own Secretary of the Navy that "there is little of either success or safety in any trying, dangerous, and distant expedition which is not organized, prosecuted, and controlled under the sanctions of military discipline." The new expedition will, therefore, be manned and officered from the Royal Navy. The plan of the voyage will be something like this: Leaving the Spitzbergen route to be again attempted by the gallant Viennese, who are as enthusiastic as our Capt. BENT about its possibilities, the British will proceed through Baffin's Bay to Smith's Sound, and thence along the west coast of Greenland up the long strait or channel followed by Capt. HALL in his last voyage. By this route the *Polaris* succeeded in reaching the latitude of 82° 16′, and it is expected that one or other of the better fortified British ships can sail at least two degrees further. While the exploring vessel is making this attempt, the other will probably remain as a depot vessel at the entrance to Smith's Sound, so as to avert any serious results from a calamity to the advanced party.

Supposing that the exploring party can reach a Winter harbor in even 83° north, that would bring the North Pole within 420 miles of their sledges. Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, who has done so much to perfect the methods of sledge travel, has been intrusted with the equipment of the new expedition, so that the highly essential matter of the appliances for land transport is likely to receive all the attention it needs. The scientific results of the expedition will mainly depend on the success of the investigations to be made by the sledge parties. Among these, some of the most important will relate to the atmospheric condition of the Polar area, which has so large a share in determining the climate of Europe and America. SABINE'S valuable magnetic observations can be followed up by the light of later discoveries in the same field, and the great modern discovery of spectrum analysis can be applied to the study of the perplexing phenomena of the aurora borealis in the only latitudes where unobstructed observation is possible. A luxuriant and highly-organized vegetation of the Middle Tertiary period is believed by geologists to have existed within the Arctic Circle, and it is assumed that an examination of its rocks will not only yield some very interesting fossil remains of extinct plants and animals, but will reveal the existence of valuable mineral deposits and beds of coal. Nobody, of course, is sanguine enough to claim for these any commercial importance. An examination of the flora of these regions will help to solve some curious questions raised by the identity of the flowering plants of Greenland with those of Norway and Sweden, and the almost total absence among them of types found on this continent. One of the exceptions to this rule is as curious as the rule itself; for, according to Dr. HOOKER, certain Greenland and Scandinavian plants which are nowhere found in Labrador or Canada reappear, at considerable elevations, on the White, Alleghany, and other mountains in the United States. A former connection between Greenland and the Scandinavian peninsula might explain the rule; but how shall we explain the exception?

We have enumerated but few of the scientific lines of inquiry marked out for the British explorers, but they are numerous enough to show that apart from the realization of the dream of the open Polar Sea or the discovery of an unknown continent into which tribes of men have disappeared without ever returning, there is a wide field of interesting and important labor for the expedition of Capt. NARES. His experience on the *Challenger* has probably given that officer new qualifications for the successful command of the Arctic expedition, and, altogether, there is every reason to be sanguine about its results.

THREE AND A HALF CENTS A MILE.

During the present month there will undoubtedly be, as is always the case in December, a very large number of people going from here to Washington and other points south-west and south of Philadelphia. To all such travelers the rate of fare to the latter city will, of course, be a matter of personal interest.

The regular fare from New-York to West Philadelphia is three dollars and a quarter. The distance is ninety miles. The rate per mile, therefore, is over three and a half cents. There are some lines to Philadelphia by way of Camden which charge a lower rate; but they are much slower, and on several accounts less desirable than the West Philadelphia trains, even to most passengers going only between the two cities, and for those wishing to go south or west of Philadelphia are so inconvenient as to be almost or quite impracticable.

We scarcely know of a railroad line anywhere on which, all things considered, the passenger rates are so unreasonable, not to say extortionate, as those from here to West Philadelphia. A route less than a hundred miles long between two cities, the smaller one containing a population of nearly three-quarters of a million, and the larger one, with its immediate suburbs, more than double that number, would, it might naturally be supposed, be just the one on which the fares would be lower than on any other. The expenses of a railroad are, as everybody knows, much less in proportion to the number carried where there are a great many passengers than where there are only a few. But the size of the two cities and the consequent amount of travel is not the only advantage to be considered. The country traversed by most of the route is an unusually level region. From the Hackensack River to Frankford Junction, or about seven-eighths of the whole distance, there is scarcely a hill of any kind on the line of the road; nor is there on the rest of it any very heavy grading. Taking the whole route together, the road has been by no means a difficult one to build, and is one on which the cost of running trains is considerably less than it would be for the same amount of business on the average of routes in New-England and the Middle States.

It is also to be borne in mind that the road has far more than ordinary advantages for running full trains the whole distance both ways. This is a very important matter. A line on which the trains start with their full complement of passengers at one end, and arrive with only a quarter of a load at the other end, having left the other three-quarters at way stations; or a line running a short distance out of a city, on which the trains are full going to town in the morning, and have to be returned nearly empty, the same process, except that the bulk of travel is in the opposite direction, being repeated in the afternoon, costs very nearly as much to operate as one on which the cars are well filled the whole way, with of course a greatly inferior amount of receipts. This disadvantage, indeed, is incurred by many of the trains which run over only certain parts of the route of which we are speaking; but the company charge, on most of them, instead of a higher, a considerably lower rate per mile than that which through passengers are compelled to pay.

A charge of two dollars, or at most two and a half, from New-York to West Philadelphia would yield a larger percentage of profit compared with running expenses than most of our well-paying roads realize on the average of their trains. Indeed, we have little doubt that it would be in the long run quite as profitable to the company as the present rates. There is certainly a point in railroad fares beyond which their increase ceases to be good policy, and we think that in the case of which we are speaking that point has decidedly been passed. It is at least an open question, whether the course pursued by the old Camden and Amboy Company in this respect paid as well as a more liberal one would have done. It is no less an open question, whether a continuation of the same course by their successors is as profitable as a deviation from it would be.

There is one train to West Philadelphia upon which we do not regard the fare as too high, although it is very much more than even that of which we have been speaking. We refer to the "Washington Limited Express." One train a day is quite enough to run at the rate of thirty-seven miles an hour—which is the time of the train in question over the portion of the road between Newark and Trenton—on a line that passes through so many towns and villages, and crosses so many carriage-roads at grade, as the one under consideration. We think the company are to be commended, rather than blamed, for putting their fare at such a figure as not to encourage a demand for more trains of the same kind; and we hope that in this particular case they will not lower their charge until the larger number of the roads and streets now crossed by the railroad are made to pass above or below the grade of the track.

MEXICAN CATTLE THIEVES AGAIN.

The troubles "on the border" seem by no means ended. The Mexicans who make a trade of thieving have never been bolder and more violent than at present. No protection for life or property is guaranteed the American citizen in that part of the country. CORTINA and his men continue to show an utter contempt and disregard for the Mexican authorities, who now and then attempt to interfere with these desperadoes. The Texans have decided that the issuing of writs by Mexican officials is either a farce, or that the party in power in the country is completely unable to administer the government. In either case, they are determined on vengeance, but they hesitate before undertaking to carry it into effect. They continue to look to the General Government for the enforcement of reparation; and meantime their herdsmen are murdered; their cattle, their sheep, and their horses are stolen; and the American flag is daily insulted by a party of men who have been conspicuously hostile to it for thirty years, and who have been outlaws for the greater part of that time.

The other day the Sheriff of Cameron County, Texas, missed two hundred cattle. He traced them to the Rio Grande, as the Mexicans grandiloquently call the little stream which forms the boundary line between the two Republics. Behind their heavy footprints the quick eyes of the Sheriff and his assistants noted the trail of Mexican horses. Evidently the thieves had been at work again. The Sheriff ventured into Matamoros, a town on the Mexican side of the stream, and procured from a local Judge an order permitting him to pursue the stolen cattle on Mexican soil, and to recover them if he could. The execution of this order was placed in the hands of a Mexican bearing the name of JESUS VILLAREAL. This person assured the Sheriff that the cattle must have strayed over the boundary themselves, and that there would be no trouble in finding them. But there was trouble. After the Sheriff and his Mexican assistants had journeyed fifty miles into Mexico, they found one hundred and seventeen of the cattle. The rest, among which were the best of the Sheriff's herds, had been spirited away. The Sheriff naturally suspected that the famous CORTINA had been engaged in the transaction, and his suspicions were soon confirmed. On his return to Matamoros, he and his posse were met by three Mexican policemen, who had orders to take the cattle forcibly from the Sheriff, on the ground that an American had no right to pursue and recover stolen property in Mexico. The precedent was a dangerous one, and CORTINA did not propose to encourage its repetition. The Sheriff was unable to defend his property, which even the robbers admitted to be his, and in the night the cattle were removed to one of CORTINA'S ranches. Next morning the Sheriff went to recover them, but was coolly denied repossession, CORTINA hinting that nothing but the payment of certain exorbitant sums would win them back. So the outlaw holds the cattle, the Mexican authorities dare not interfere with him, and the Sheriff has had his journey to Mexico for nothing.

This is not exactly a trivial matter. So long as the Kickapoo Indians did most of the raiding the affair was explicable. They were actuated by all the savage malice of a decaying tribe, who hated the "Americano" instinctively, and who loved to ravage his herds because they knew it inflicted upon him pain and loss. There was no reasoning with their hatred. But the Mexicans pretend to be a civilized people; and although those along the Rio Grande are not very enlightened, they are wise enough to know that constant raids from the frontier of one country upon that of another can end in nothing save a rupture of peace. It is strange that the Central Government of Mexico does not send a strong force to take CORTINA, to bind him hand and foot, and to carry him to the strongest prison at the capital. It would be a wise measure, and the majority of the troubles on the border would be ended by the capture of this worst of thieves and black-mailers.

THE END OF A STRIKE.

After a struggle of about three weeks, the strike of the 'longshoremen may be said to have ended. It is only one more failure added to the long list that is made up from the experiments of angry work people. From the first these 'longshoremen had much sympathy from the general public. The popular feeling toward them was probably correctly represented in the newspapers of the City, which were publicly thanked by the strikers for the fairness and candor of their treatment of the whole affair. But this kindly feeling was not so much the result of a popular belief in the justice of the cause of the strikers, as of a conviction that the men, wisely or unwisely, had resolutely set their faces toward want and privation. Intelligent and thinking men could not help seeing that the strike meant disaster to those engaged in it, and the sorry heroism with which the strikers held out only increased the troubles that were sure to come sooner or later. It is no slight matter for eight thousand men to quit work and stop their small income. These eight thousand 'longshoremen represented many families; behind them were other thousands of helpless ones. The season is growing severe, work is scarce, and the times are dull. Yet the indignant laborers, strong in their belief that their cause was sure to succeed by its justice, deliberately refused to work at the wages offered. As men are not supposed to do this, in the face of so many discouragements as now present themselves, people gave the strikers credit for courage and a sanguine belief in themselves. Therefore, they had sympathy from persons who did not pretend to understand the merits of this complicated contest, but who appreciated the dangers of the situation more thoroughly than the strikers seem to have seen them.

This is a tolerably fair example of strikes. Unhappily, the men who are most seriously affected by strikes do not always bring to a consideration of the facts involved that degree of intelligence which the circumstances demand. The relations of employers and employed are delicate. When so many men as those who make up the 'longshoremen's strike are concerned in a movement, it is not a light affair to manage. Yet the beginning, conduct, and conclusion of this strike were characterized by something very much like trifling. The men could not have comprehended the gravity of the situation, nor the consequences of their own action. It is natural to suppose that the mass of the strikers went into this movement with thoughtlessness, if not downright ignorance. They were, to some extent, guided by arrant demagogues—men who never do an honest day's work when they can avoid it, and who are always on the top, wherever the real worker happens to be. The consequences are deplorable. What is called "the general strike" is abandoned; men are allowed by their governing council, to go to work wherever they can find employment, except in a few specified instances. They find their places filled by strangers who, in the three weeks during which the strike has lasted, have learned something of the art of stowing and unloading cargoes, and who have earned some right to the consideration of their employers. They go back defeated, sullen, and with a positive loss of time, money, and temper. It is lamentable, but it was inevitable. From the first, no other conclusion was apparent to a disinterested on-looker. These striking 'longshoremen, like so many men before them, had courage and zeal, but, lacking wisdom and intelligence, they fell into great misfortune.

A NEW RHODE ISLAND RAILROAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Warwick Railroad, extending from this city to Warwick Neck, on Coweset Bay, was completed to-day. A large party of invited guests went over the road, participated in the ceremony, of driving the last spikes, and celebrated the event by a clam-bake, at which addresses were made by Col. William H. Reynolds, President of the road; Gov. Howard, George W. Beach, of New-York, the builder; John C. Wyman, of New-York, and others.

A MAYOR ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 3.—M. W. Loftus, Mayor of Scranton, was to-day arrested for perjury on a warrant issued by Alderman Parsons, of this city, on the complaint of Joseph Rosenthal, of the former place. The Mayor waived an examination and gave bail for his appearance at the January Term of the Criminal Court.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

POPULAR SENTIMENT ON THE REFERENCE TO GERMANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli has, in the popular phrase, "put himself in a hole" with regard to his speech on Lord Mayor's day. His remark that working men in England were much better off than noblemen abroad, inasmuch as they were not liable to arbitrary arrest and domiciliary visitation, was universally understood to refer to the case of Count Arnim. Nobody who heard or read the speech had the slightest doubt about it, and the proof that this interpretation is the only possible one is to be found in the fact that no other meaning of any kind has ever been, or presumably can be, suggested for it. The most practiced speakers occasionally make mistakes, and it is probable that at the moment Mr. Disraeli was thinking more of working-class votes in this country than of the precarious position of foreign noblemen. Indeed, the foreign nobleman, it may be assumed, was only dragged in as a neat rhetorical flourish, and the speaker had no idea that it would be fastened on as an insult to a foreign country. The explanation or apology which Mr. Disraeli has since published in the *Times* has created great surprise and annoyance, and he may be sure that he will not hear the last of it for some time to come.

It is stated in this *communiqué* that the observation in question did not refer, and in fact, could not have reference, to the proceedings of the German Government against Count Arnim, for the simple reason that those proceedings were not arbitrary, but in accordance with the laws of the country. It is obvious that the most satisfactory explanation would have been for Mr. Disraeli to say, not what he didn't, but what he did mean, or at least, he might have been content to intimate merely that he had been misunderstood. Unfortunately, in struggling out of one hole, he plunges into another rather deeper and more dirty. Instead of saying, wisely, "There has been a mistake; I did not intend to make any offensive reflections on the German Government;" he went out of his way to justify the German Government, and to contend that it had acted in a proper manner. I ought to say that, for my own part, I do not share the prevalent opinion here on Count Arnim's case. From all I hear I believe it will be found that the Count is a shifty and unscrupulous person, who has been using his public position in a very disgraceful manner for his own private ends, and that the London newspapers have been unduly influenced on his behalf. The common Continental notion that English journalists can be bought is absurd, but they are sometimes got at in other ways. Count Arnim is a pleasant, plausible man, with wide social connections, and there can be no doubt that up to the present moment, the accounts which have come over of the quarrel between him and his Government have emanated chiefly from his family or friends.

In point of fact, the grounds on which the German Government has acted are not yet known, and probably will not be known until the trial takes place. Some of the papers here are very angry because the German Government has not laid all its evidence before them, and asked for their verdict. But most reasonable people will admit that it will be enough for those who have charge of the prosecution of Count Arnim to prove their charges before the proper tribunal in their own country, when the trial actually begins. At the same time, while I do not think that it has yet been shown that the German Government is to blame, I cannot help agreeing with the general feeling that Mr. Disraeli had no right to criticise the conduct of the Government, either in one sense or the other. There can be no doubt, at least, that his indiscretion has given rise to a very damaging construction. It is understood that the German Ambassador in London received instructions to refer to the subject and to suggest that some explanation was desirable, and the manner in which an explanation has been given has naturally produced the impression that the Premier has been frightened not merely into a retraction, but into giving a certificate on the other side. This incident is, perhaps, a comparatively small matter in itself, but it is a significant illustration of the sensitiveness of the Germans to English criticism and of their disposition to resent any expression of opinion unfavorable to themselves. This susceptibility on their part, however flattering it may be in one sense to this country, is obviously not without its embarrassments. J. H. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS HEILBRON'S MATINEES.

Miss Sophie Flora Heilbron yesterday gave the first of a series of matinées, to occur on alternate Thursdays, at Steinway Hall. Miss Heilbron is not yet a virtuoso, but she is already a performer of exceptional intelligence, force, and finish, and a great deal may be expected of her in a few years. Her programme embraced, on the occasion we write of, compositions by Beethoven, Glück, Mendelssohn, Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Thalberg, Heller, and Wallace. A severer test of her technique than it offered could not be wished, and when we note that it was successfully withstood, we feel sure that none but a favorable inference as to Miss Heilbron's merit and prospects will be drawn from the acknowledgment.

LOUISIANA.

JUDGE DURELL'S RESIGNATION WILL PROBABLY BE ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—No one doubts the President will accept the resignation of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, just tendered. Mr. Durell thus terminates the proposed impeachment pending in the House Committee on the Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY REFUSED TO HIRAM SMITH.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Gov. Dix this afternoon gave his final decision, refusing to interfere in the case of Hiram Smith, found guilty of complicity with Charles Sutherland in the murder of Charles Wenham, and sentenced to be hanged to-morrow. The condemned man was informed of this at 4 P. M. He still protests that he is as innocent "as his Heavenly Father" of being a principal or accessory in the crime, and asserts that he did not see Sutherland or Wenham on that day.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 3.—Matters at the Court-house are quiet to-day. The Board of Supervisors failed to meet, only two members appearing. Judge Brown adjourned the Criminal Court until Monday, or until such time as he can have a Sheriff to perform the duties at court.

The dispatch which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, dated New-Orleans, and giving an account of a popular uprising there against the county officers, should have been dated Vicksburg, Miss. The Associated Press is responsible for the blunder.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States to-day elected the following officers, to serve for three years: Grand Master, James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Deputy Grand Master, Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Chicago; Grand Generalissimo, Walter L. Bragg, of Montgomery, Ala.; Grand Captain General, Edward J. Schultz, of Baltimore; Grand Senior Warden, Benton H. Langley, of Winona, Minn.; Grand Junior Warden, Charles R. Woodruff, of Louisville; Grand Treasurer, John W. Simmons, of New-York City; Grand Recorder, Thomas S. Parvin, of Iowa City. The remaining grand officers will be elected to-morrow, when the officers elected will be installed. Hon. James H. Hopkins is member of Congress elect from the Pittsburg district.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

ALLEGATIONS OF MISMANAGEMENT AND FRAUD—THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY "MUCH WORSE" THAN REPORTED—MR. SAGE VERSUS RUFUS HATCH—WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE PROPERTY AT STAKE?

The differences and bickerings which have for some time past existed among the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company culminated yesterday in the resignation by Mr. Russell Sage of his position as President and Director of the company. The event, though not altogether unexpected by parties cognizant of the inside workings of the concern, and the entire want of harmony among the officers, created considerable excitement and comment on the street when the fact became known. The general impression among brokers seemed to be that the resignation of Mr. Sage boded ill to the company, and afforded an unmistakable indication that the affairs of the concern were in a bad condition.

In this connection, it was stated that at the recent meetings of the Directors serious charges were made against some of the Directors, who, it was alleged, had made false representations as to the actual financial condition of the company to aid their own stock speculations. Charges of this kind were bandied about, and affected not only the President of the company, but likewise the Managing Director and other officers of the company. The parties to the controversy charged each other with persistent "bearing" of the stock. The impression on the street is that each side had good grounds for its accusations.

The following is Mr. Sage's letter of resignation:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

To the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company:

GENTLEMEN: My duties and engagements elsewhere are so pressing that I have not the time to devote to the labors of the office of President and Director in your company. I therefore resign the same. The mission of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is a noble one, and if its management is a wise and economical one it should insure success. That this may be its future history is the sincere desire of your obedient servant,

RUSSELL SAGE.

The resignation was accepted, and Mr. William H. Guion assumed the duties of the office as President *pro tem.* The following circular was subsequently issued:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

A full report of the condition of this company is being prepared, and will be ready for the stockholders within ten days from date. This report will give a list of liabilities of the company and assets, names of the steamers built and launched since the last annual statement, and amounts they cost. Also payments made on the three steamers contracted for. Meanwhile, I state with the full concurrence of the Board of Directors that the statements which have recently appeared in the public prints as to the liabilities of the company are incorrect.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
Attest—THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. SAGE—EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview last evening with Mr. Sage in regard to his resignation. Mr. Sage said that, under the circumstances, he naturally felt some delicacy in saying much in reference to the affair. He was free to say, however, that he had for a long time been utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the affairs of the company were being administered, but notwithstanding he he felt that he was powerless to remedy the evils he witnessed. Consequently he had determined to resign. He had not fully made up his mind on the subject until Sunday last, when the managing Director made a clean breast of it, and revealed to him the actual condition of the company. Until he received that communication from Mr. Hatch, it had been his belief that the statements published in the newspapers about the company's financial affairs were at least exaggerated, but he found that he was entirely mistaken, and that things were not only as bad as represented, but much worse. As an instance, he would mention the fact, that the bank account at San Francisco had been overdrawn to the extent of $176,000. That fact had been kept studiously concealed. He (Mr. Sage) also ascertained that the assets of the company had been grossly overestimated, and the liabilities correspondingly depreciated. Under these circumstances, he deemed that the best course for him to pursue was to dissolve his connection with the company.

In reference to the sum alleged to have been expended as a corruption fund, to procure the subsidy from Congress, Mr. Sage declined to give any specific information beyond the statement that the checks made out by Irwin covered some three-quarter million dollars.

Finally Mr. Sage said that with such a change in the affairs of the company as would insure economy and good management, the concern ought to have a bright future. At present it was being badly managed, and was losing money. The most pressing thing at the moment was a proper arrangement with the Pacific Railroads, which would put an end to the present ruinous competition. He had done his best to bring about amicable relations between the Pacific Mail and the Pacific roads, but all his efforts in that direction had been deliberately thwarted. The charge that he had been in the habit of "bearing" the stock Mr. Sage emphatically denied.

The allegation in a morning paper that the proceeds of the 6,000 shares sold by the company a few days since, had been devoted to the discharge of the indebtedness of the corporation to him (Mr. Sage) was untrue. The Pacific Mail Company was still in his debt to the amount of $125,000.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. W. H. GUION.

To a TIMES reporter who called upon him last evening, Mr. William H. Guion stated that no President of the company has yet been elected to take the chair of Mr. Russell Sage. He (Mr. Guion) is not the President, and it is scarcely likely that he will be. When the Vice President went to Europe last May, the Directors elected what he called a "President *pro tem.*," who, in case of death or resignation of Mr. Sage, would act as President during the interregnum thus created, and until the election of another President. Mr. Guion was elected "President *pro tem.*" in May, and he is now Acting President; but when the Board of Directors will go into the election of a regular President was more than he could or would tell. The cause of Mr. Russell Sage's resignation (Mr. Guion said) was his inability to get along harmoniously with a majority of the other Directors, with whom he had some difficulties that were constantly recurring at the meetings of the board; and it was in the hope of restoring some sort of harmony in the company that he concluded "to step down and out." Mr. Sage's letter of resignation would not state the nature of those troubles, and Mr. Guion was decidedly averse to saying anything whatever either on that point or on the financial or other affairs of the company.

MR. HATCH DECLINES TO SPEAK.

The Managing Director of the Pacific Mail, Mr. Rufus Hatch, positively declined for the present to give any particulars in regard to the causes leading to the resignation of Mr. Sage. He intimated, however, that in a few days circumstances may occur that will unseal his lips. Mr. Hatch did not attempt to conceal his personal satisfaction at the resignation of Mr. Sage. He seemed to feel that it was a triumph for himself.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORM OF STATEMENT.

If the statement referred to in Mr. Hatch's circular should prove to be no better than others which have been issued by this company, purporting to give a clear exhibit of the condition of its affairs, the stockholders are not likely to gain from it any more information than they have now. Every few days a statement is issued by the general office of the movement of steamers, passengers, and tonnage, and of the revenue; but one vainly searches in these reports for anything which looks like the expenses of running the steamers. While one side of the ledger is presented to the public and the other studiously kept in the background, a suspicion is naturally engendered that there must be some very good reason for this concealment. If the forthcoming report be really intended to give a lucid and intelligible exhibit of the company's financial condition, it will be something in this form:

Under "assets" will appear the following items:

Cash on hand, loans, bills receivable, securities, (in detail,) coal on hand, materials on hand, real estate, steamers, payment on new steamers, profit and loss, (if any.)

Under "liabilities," the following:

Capital stock outstanding, loans, (in detail,) bills payable, profit and loss, (if any.)

The exhibit of "earnings and expenses" from May 1, 1873, to (say) Sept. 30, 1874, will present these items:

Earnings.

From line New-York to Aspinwall, Panama to San Francisco, Panama to Coast of Mexico and South America, San Francisco to China and Japan, coast of China and Japan, (local,) subsidy from the United States Government, subsidy from any other Government, interest, rents, contingencies; total earnings.

Expenses.

From line New-York to Aspinwall, Panama to San Francisco, Panama, Coast of Mexico and South America, San Francisco to China and Japan, Coast of China and Japan, (local.)

Shore expenses: General Office New-York, Agency New-York and Eastern States, Agency Aspinwall, Agency Coast of Mexico and South America, Agency San Francisco and Pacific, Agency China, Agency Japan.

Interest and discounts, legal expenses, insurance, extra repairs, contingencies. Total expenses.

Profit of operating line.

Loss of operating line.

In addition to the foregoing there should be an exhibit of the extra disbursements and receipts of the company from May 1, 1873, to (say) Sept. 30, 1874, as follows:

Extra Disbursements.

Payments on new steamers; investment in securities, (if any;) investment in real estate, (if any;) increase in coal, (if any;) increase in materials, (if any;) increase in assets generally. Total extra disbursements.

Extra Receipts.

Profits by working the line, sale of securities (in detail,) increase of loans, increase of bills payable, sale of steamers (in detail,) sale of real estate, discount on sales of securities, &c.; decrease of assess since May 1, 1873. Total extra receipts.

Lastly, the general balance sheet to (say) Sept. 30, 1874, should be thus:

Assets.		*Liabilities*	
Cash in hand..........	$....	Capital stock outstanding..................	$....
Bills receivable..........	....	Loans (in detail).......	....
Loans..........	....	Bills payable..........	....
Securities (in detail)..	....	Profit and loss (if any).	....
Coal..........	....		
Materials..........	....		
Steamers..........	....		
Paym't on new steamers..........	....		
Profit and loss (if any)	....		
Total..........	$....	Total..........	$....

If the managers of the line will give to the stockholders and the public a statement as indicated above, it will throw such a flood of light on the doings of the company as to quiet suspicion and satisfy its numerous friends.

TWEED'S PRISON LIFE.

THE PRIVILEGED PRISONER AND HIS QUONDAM KEEPERS—GOV. DIX AND MAYOR VANCE CALLING THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION TO ACCOUNT.

The very great degree of laxity in the enforcement of prison rules and discipline which has characterized the course of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction in its dealings with William M. Tweed, since he has been under control of that body, has already been a subject of public comment and of discussion in THE TIMES. Gov. Dix has lately had the matter under consideration, and a few days since addressed a communication to Mayor Havemeyer on the subject, intimating what the course of the late Mayor should be in regard to it. Mayor Havemeyer's unexpected death intervened, though he had already written to Commissioner Bowen on the subject, but his successor, Mayor Vance, has now taken up the question, by citing the Commissioners to defend themselves against the allegations contained in the Governor's letter. At the same time he clearly indicates what his course will be in the event of the charges being proven, viz.: the removal of the Commissioners from office. Meantime, Commissioner Laimbeer has resigned. The correspondence on the subject will be found below.

A LETTER FROM GOV. DIX TO THE LATE MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Nov. 27, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: My attention has very recently been called to the case of William M. Tweed, who is on Blackwell's Island under sentence for a misdemeanor, and to the indulgences extended to him. It was my impression that he was in the hospital on account of his health, or because his services were needed. But I have ascertained that he has the use of a room furnished with all the conveniences and comforts of life; that he is allowed to wear his ordinary dress; that he has the liberty of the Penitentiary grounds, often without the presence of a keeper; is permitted to receive visitors at pleasure, and, in short, that he is exempt from nearly all the restraints of prison discipline. While this malefactor, who, with his confederates in crime has plundered the City of New-York of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000, is thus shielded from the chastisement of the law, hundreds of his fellow-prisoners, undergoing sentences for stealing property of trifling value are confined to cells, dressed in the prison garb, only permitted to see a relative or friend once a month, and subjected to the strict rules which are deemed proper for the punishment and security of criminals. This distinction between a man who has become rich by public plunder, and a poor man who has appropriated to his own use an inconsiderable sum, or property of little value, possibly under the pressure of physical want, is disgraceful to the State, a criminal violation of duty on the part of those who have granted the indulgences referred to, in utter contempt of the law and the determinations of juries and courts, and cannot fail to bring lasting discredit on all by whose official interposition the abuse may be corrected.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to this subject, as the parties who are thus making the administration of criminal justice a mere mockery are within the immediate sphere of your authority.

I am, very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

MAYOR VANCE CITES THE COMMISSIONERS TO ANSWER.

Mayor Vance yesterday addressed the following citation to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, touching the above matter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: William M. Tweed, a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, under the charge of your department, has, I am informed, been allowed by you extraordinary facilities and indulgences, as set forth in a communication addressed by his Excellency the Governor of the State to the late Mayor of this City.

A copy of this communication I send to you inclosed, and you are hereby afforded the opportunity of being heard as to the matters therein stated; which, in my judgment, if true in fact, are cause sufficient for your removal from office.

Whatever you have to say as to this matter I will thank you to communicate to me on or before Monday, the 7th inst. Respectfully,

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

COMMISSIONER LAIMBEER RESIGNS.

Commissioner Laimbeer, of the Department of Charities and Correction, yesterday sent to Mayor Vance his resignation of office as Commissioner. The letter opens by quoting numerous extracts from the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners in executive session, showing that on several occasions Commissioner Laimbeer had remonstrated against the laxity of discipline in the case of Tweed, and had introduced resolutions to enforce the rules against him. The letter concludes as follows:

"Since that time the records of this department will show that it has not been through any dereliction upon my part that a change has not been made, and I should have been pleased to have incorporated herein copies of official papers and records of this department bearing upon this matter; but I am informed by the Secretary of the board, upon inquiring for such documents, that the same are not in his possession, but have been removed by the President of the board.

I have repeatedly said, and I believe to-day, that William M. Tweed can at any time escape. The report of his escape, as announced in the evening papers of yesterday, led me to visit the island upon the return of Mr. Tweed from his private office in Duane street, and its constant repetition during the evening induced me for the second time to personally investigate the matter at as late an hour as 9 o'clock last evening, when I found him at the house of the Warden and away from the prison. I remonstrated with the Warden upon his conduct, and directed that the prisoner be immediately taken to his place of confinement. This direction I saw carried out.

I have unfortunately differed with the majority of the Board upon the question of Mr. Tweed's incarceration and treatment, and feeling, as I do, that he is liable at any hour to escape, I am unwilling either to be held in any wise responsible for his future confinement in accordance with the plain provisions of law, or to trifle with the public sentiment of this community, and therefore deem it my duty to present to you my resignation as a member of this Board. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM LAIMBEER.

A LETTER FROM THE LATE MAYOR TO COMMISSIONER BOWEN.

The following was the last official communication drafted by the late Mayor on Saturday last, the 28th ult., at 4:30 P. M.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I am informed from reliable authority that William M. Tweed, who I supposed was employed in the hospital on Blackwell's Island on account of his health or because his services were needed, has the use of a room furnished with all the conveniences and comforts of life; that he is allowed to wear his ordinary dress; that he has the liberty of the Penitentiary grounds, often without the presence of a keeper; is permitted to receive visitors at pleasure, and in short that while the malefactor who, with his confederate, has plundered the City of millions is thus shielded from the chastisement of the law, hundreds of his fellow-prisoners undergoing sentences for stealing property of a trifling value are subject to all the restraints of prison discipline. This distinction between a man who has become rich by public plunder and a man who, perhaps to relieve a pressing physical want, has appropriated to his own use an inconsiderable sum of money or property of little value, is disgraceful to the City, a criminal violation of duty by those who have granted the indulgence, in utter contempt of the law and the determinations of juries and courts, and cannot fail to bring lasting disgrace on all by whose official interposition the abuse may be corrected. I would thank you, therefore, at your earliest convenience, to report to me the facts of the case. Yours truly,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

To JAMES BOWEN, President Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

A SUBSIDY FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD STRONGLY OPPOSED—THE SENATE RECOMMENDATIONS FAVORED—CAN THE COUNTRY UNDERTAKE AN EXPENDITURE OF $200,000,000 FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES?—RAIL AND WATER ROUTES CONTRASTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—The convention was called to order at 10 A. M. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, Mr. Edmonds, of Virginia, submitted a draft of a bill sent by Gen. Duff Green, now of Georgia, providing for the consolidation of the bonded railroad debts of the country under some sort of banking system. It was referred.

Col. Frobel, of Georgia, presented a series of resolutions in favor of free and unrestricted trade between the States, and declaring that this will result in a prosperity which will give us a gold currency, that currency being the evidence and result of prosperity, and not the cause of it.

Mr. M. B. Lloyd, of the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, presented a paper recommending a people's double-track freight railway; a new issue of greenbacks, convertible into bonds, bearing 3.65 interest, to pay for said road; a repeal of protective duties, &c. At his request it was ordered that the paper be received and put upon the record. He stated that the views presented on railroads were his own, and not given as those of the Farmers' Association.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted their amended report. That portion in favor of Government aid to the Southern and Pacific Road on condition that it be under control as to tolls and combinations was protested against by two of the committee, Messrs. L. Bridges and A. Saunders Piatt. The whole morning was spent in the discussion of the matter. Mr. Ingersoll, of Colorado; Ferguson and Thurber, of New-York; Dore, of Missouri; Bridges, of Illinois; Piatt, of Ohio; Marshall, of Virginia; Littler, of Iowa, and Moody, of Texas, speaking against the minority report, and Messrs. Johnson, of North Carolina; Aiken, of South Carolina; and Gorman, of Maryland, in favor of it.

On the motion to adopt the minority report as a substitute for that of the majority, the vote was taken by States, as follows:

For the motion—New York, 3; Colorado, 1; Ohio, 21; Virginia, 9; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 19; Iowa, 9; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky, 3. Total, 77.

Against—Georgia, 7; North Carolina, 9; South Carolina, 6; Texas, 6; Kentucky, 6. Total, 34.

Before the result of the vote was announced, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, in casting the vote of Virginia in favor of the minority report or protest, stated that it was so cast because to adopt the majority report, in favor of aid to the Southern Pacific Road, would render nugatory the recommendation in favor of water routes already adopted.

Col. Johnson, of North Carolina, who originally proposed the resolution for aid to the Southern Pacific, was here granted leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Dore, of Missouri, presented a resolution in favor of the Government establishing ship-yards in the West for the construction of iron steamers. Referred.

The Finance Committee reported that subscriptions to the amount of $400 had been received.

The convention then adjourned till 3 P. M.

During the morning session of the convention a telegram was received by Hon. Josiah Quincy, President of the body, who announced that it was a message requiring his immediate return to Boston. A resolution of thanks was voted the President for the able and efficient discharge of his duties, and Mr. J. F. Henry, of New-York, was called to the chair as President *pro tem.*

Mr. Quincy, before leaving, spoke briefly, but earnestly, in behalf of harmony, and against the development of any feeling of selfishness or sectionalism.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3 P. M., Mr. J. F. Henry, of New-York, in the chair. After some desultory discussion over the finances of the convention and in regard to the next place of meeting, Chicago and Louisville being proposed, action on both subjects was postponed.

A DEBATE ON WATER LINES AND THE DUTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. W. M. Potter, of Iowa, got the floor, and spoke at length against that portion of the report of the Committee on Resolutions recommending to Congress the water rates recommended by the Senate Committee on Transportation, and such other routes as had been approved by United States engineers. It was an "omnibus" recommendation, and it was certainly beyond the limits of probability that Congress would, or could, undertake all of the projects referred to. He had a project dear to himself and his section of the country, and he wished to submit a resolution in favor of it, and, if it were adopted, he would favor any other line for the relief of any other portion of the country upon which the delegates could agree.

He then submitted a resolution, as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee, in favor of the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal, to connect the Mississippi River with Lake Michigan, as a project of great merit, and urging Congress to commence this much needed improvement without further delay.

Mr. Thurber, of New-York, said that the Senate recommendations covered the project just submitted, and he was opposed to singling out special routes which would only lead to infinite disagreement, as well as to many special recommendations already included in the Senate recommendations.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, agreed with Mr. Thurber, and if gentlemen were to have their pet projects put before Congress for special favor he would desire to say something for the great central water line through Virginia.

Gen. J. D. Imboden, of Virginia, said that he wanted no voice to go up to Congress from this body of a sectional kind; he would not favor a special declaration on behalf of Virginia routes, and he must oppose special recommendations in behalf of the North-west or any other particular section. It was better to let all the routes rest on the indorsement by this body of the Senate committee's recommendations.

Mr. Potter—The projects embraced in the recommendations of the Senate committee will cost $200,000,000. Do you think that Congress can undertake all these at once?

Gen. Imboden—Yes, Sir, all of them.

Mr. Potter—Do you think that there is any probability that Congress will thus undertake them?

Gen. Imboden—Yes, Sir; if Congress be composed of sensible men, and they be convinced, as they can and will be, by incontestable facts, that the investment of two hundred millions in these ways will be returned in increased taxable values, and in manifold other ways, to the increase of public and private wealth.

Gen. Imboden then proceeded rapidly to glance at the benefits to the country to be expected from all the routes recommended, laying particular stress, however, upon the central water line.

Mr. Dore, of Illinois, advocated the taking up and the discussion of special routes, so that gentlemen may know what they are doing. If we recommend in the lump without that investigation which debate affords the recommendation will amount to nothing.

Mr. Franklin Stearns, of Richmond City, said that no one should be daunted by the sum of $200,000,000. It was but a trifle to this great country, and in view of the investment to be made of it, it could be raised as easily as the market price could be on a cargo of wheat in advance of its arrival. The country needs cheap transportation, and plenty of it, and that political party which does not recognize these facts and liberally provide for the wants of the people must go under. [Loud applause.]

Col. Frobel, of Georgia, spoke at length upon the general subject, and upon the question as to the constitutional power of Congress to construct or aid in works of internal improvement. He quoted Mr. Madison, Mr. Calhoun, and others as authorities establishing the power, and he cited the past acts of Congress in many cases as precedents. Virginia and Georgia had each given large domains to the common benefit, out of which States had been constructed. These latter had been helped by gifts of land and indorsement of bonds for their railroads; but when Georgia and Virginia, who had been so generous in their days of prosperity, now asked for a little aid in their hour of need, they were told that it was unconstitutional.

Col. C. S. Carrington, of Virginia, eulogized the labors of the Senate Committee, and expressed the opinion that if this convention contented itself with indorsing or adopting the conclusions of that committee, it would do one of the wisest acts ever performed by a popular body.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, said that he was opposed to the report of the committee, as well as to the substitute. The latter embraced too little and the former too much, as it recommends all water routes reported on favorably by the United States engineers. He was for abiding by the routes selected and recommended by the Senate Committee; and the convention had already adopted the report of the Committee on Reports, which urged Congress to carry into effect the recommendations referred to.

Mr. Widderburn, of Virginia, urged that the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio River should be included in the recommendations. It was one of the five great water routes of the country, and should not be left out when the other four are urged upon the attention of Congress.

Mr. Dore insisted that sufficient information in regard to the routes recommended by the Senate Committee had not yet been elicited.

Mr. Peyton, of Virginia, contended that enough had been said to convince any reasonable man of the importance of these routes. The delegates had studied the works recommended, and were wonderfully erudite in all the facts and figures relating to the modes and directions of transportation. He made an eloquent appeal in behalf of a general system of internal improvement by the Government, and drew a vivid picture of the progress and prosperity that would be sure to ensue to all parts of the Union.

Mr. Littler, of Iowa, supported the substitute offered by Mr. Potter in favor of the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal. The convention then adjourned till 8 P. M.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 8 P. M. The President *pro tem.* announced the following gentlemen as a committee to nominate officers of the association for the ensuing year: Messrs. Littler, of Iowa; Allen, of Illinois; Hunter, of Virginia; Rucker, of Georgia; and Ingersoll, of Colorado.

Mr. Brass, of Chicago, moved the appointment of a committee to report a place for the next meeting of the convention, which was done, as follows: Messrs. Brass, of Illinois; Dearing, of Kentucky; Peyton, of Virginia; Durkee, of New-York; and Frobel, of Georgia.

Col. W. P. Burwell, of Virginia, got the floor on the pending substitute of Mr. Potter, of Iowa, and addressed himself directly to combating the idea that $200,000,000 will deter Congress from an attempt to complete the four great water-lines recommended. It was a trifle compared with the existing wealth of the nation, and these improvements would speedily double that wealth. The sum is also insignificant in comparison with the vast amount which has been received by the Government for the past few years from duties on imports and internal revenue. Give Virginia the present tax she pays on her tobacco to the United States for six years, and she will complete the great central water line herself and present it to the country. Mr. Burwell also contended that the power of Congress was ample under the words and implications of the Constitution, and he called on Hon. R. M. T. Hunter to express his views on the question as an old State rights man.

Mr. Hunter said that he was one of the almost obsolete State rights men, and that of old it was always considered by them that, where a power or a work should be executed for the general good, and it was beyond the capacity of a State, either by reason of its magnitude, or through rivalry of interests, or conflict of jurisdiction, the General Government should execute it. He considered these great water routes such works—necessary for the common good, and yet quite beyond the power of individuals or the States. As to railroads, he would have favored the extension of aid by the General Government to the Southern Pacific Road as a great and necessary work, were there not other more pressing enterprises demanding aid. But he would in no event support a project giving the General Government complete and sole control of railroads, and starting it out upon a career of railroad construction. It would be the end of republican government in America, unless that result were averted by a revolt and a successful revolution. Railroads should be left to the control of the States, and the States and individuals should construct them, except in a rare case of a road or roads necessary to connect, for military or other purposes, widely separated sections of the Union.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Colorado, advocated the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal, and then submitted a substitute for the Potter substitute, as follows:

Resolved, First, that the great national interests of the country demand all the legal and practical aid of the Government in conducting and completing, first, one or both of the generally recognized water routes from the Chesapeake to the Ohio; second, the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, known as the Tennessee River route; third, the enlargement of the Oswego and Troy Canal to the size of the Welland Canal, so far as the water-shed will admit of it; fourth, the Hennepin and Rock Island Canal from the Illinois to the Mississippi River.

Resolved, Second, that this convention, in recommending Congress to aid in the above improvements, urge that the aid given be the guaranteeing of the interest, at a low rate, on the bonds issued on the respective works.

Resolved, Third, that the improvement of the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to tide-water, to a sufficient capacity for ocean vessels is urgently demanded by the commerce of the country.

Mr. Dore, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, read a long paper on the general prospects of cheap transportation and the duty of Congress to aid the people in obtaining it. The cheapest mode of transportation is by water, and the Government should construct canals and improve national water works so as to relieve the people directly and reduce the rates of rail transportation by competition. The argument was applied specially to the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal, whose prospective benefits were set forth with much array of figures.

Mr. Joseph Utley, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Illinois, on motion of Col. Carrington, of Virginia, was invited to address the convention on the existing canals of his State, and what further works of that kind the State contemplated, and in what respects the aid of the General Government is desired. He urged, with much force and earnestness, the great advantages to the West and North-west of the construction of the Rock Island and Hennepin Canal, as a national work, belonging to the people and controlled by them for their benefit.

Mr. Thurber, of the City of New-York, insisted that, while he had nothing to urge against the virtue of the competition of water lines, yet a railroad owned by the people would be found to be the only full and effectual competitor of the existing rail lines.

Mr. Hill, of New-York, forcibly followed up the argument in favor of a people's freight railway, and he was succeeded, on the same side, by Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Brass, from the committee to which the matter had been referred, reported Chicago for the next place of meeting, which was adopted. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

PROF. O. C. MARSH AND PARTY AT CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 3.—Prof. O. C. Marsh, and scientific party, arrived here last evening from the Bad Lands, south of the Black Hills. The expedition was very successful, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather, and the continued hostilities of the Indians. The latter stopped the party twice while on their way to the Bad Lands. They also attempted a night attack on their camp, and otherwise molested them. The explorations were made under great difficulties, but resulted in important discoveries. About two tons of the remains of extinct tropical animals were collected, among them many new to science. This collection goes to Yale College and will soon be described by Prof. Marsh. The military escort of the expedition was under the command of Major A. S. Burt and Lieut. W. L. Carpenter.

THE GOSS INSURANCE SWINDLING CASE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The trial of Alexander C. Goss, indicted for perjury in the case of Eliza W. Goss against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, tried in this city, May, 1873, was commenced in the United States District Court, before Judge William F. Giles, to-day. The suit of Mrs. Goss was to recover an insurance policy on the life of her husband, Winfield S. Goss, for whose subsequent murder Udderzook was recently executed at Westchester, Penn.

NAVY ORDNANCE BUREAU.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF.

WORK DONE DURING THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR—RIFLED CANNON VERSUS SMOOTH-BORES — POWDER — BREECH-LOADING HOWITZERS—GATLING GUNS—THE TORPEDO STATION AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, in submitting his report, says:

"Besides the ordinary duties of preparing our ships for service and preserving the public property placed under its charge, the bureau has continued its examination into the various important questions enumerated in its last report, and which are briefly discussed in the succeeding paragraphs. The most important operations of the bureau occurred during November and December of last year, on the occasion of the seizure of the Virginius by a vessel-of-war of the Spanish Navy. It was thought advisable to immediately arm and equip every available ship in the navy then in the ports of the United States. The complete and rapid armament of so many ships, including iron-clads and the largest frigates, although a heavy task, was, nevertheless, successfully performed without the omission of a single important detail. The exertions made were commensurate with the exigencies of the occasion, and involved a large accumulation of stores, nearly all of which are still available for future operations.

RIFLED CANNON.

The organization of our ordnance dates from 1845, and from that period it has been fully recognized in the navy that our ships should compensate for inferiority of numbers by the superior armament of individual ships, and so long as the smooth bore formed the batteries that superiority was maintained by a limited number of powerful guns. With the introduction of iron-clads and the universal adoption of rifled cannon by other Powers, we are forced to adopt the same armament, otherwise we shall, if engaged in war with even a second-rate power, find ourselves over-matched, not only in numbers, but in the power of individual ships. There is, however, no reason why our ships, heretofore superior to all others in armament, shall not be restored to equality. The bureau, therefore, recommends the entire rearmament of the navy with breech-loading rifled cannon, which can be done at a very small cost in the reduced state of the number of ships and guns required. With wooden ships the mere lodgement of a shell in the side before the explosion might inflict a fatal injury, but against armored, or even wooden-cased, double bottomed ships, complete perforation and explosion of a large charge within is essential. The present types of foreign armed cruising ships carry from 4½ to 6 inches of armor and at present we have no guns, except the 15-inch in the monitors, which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a 7-inch or 8 inch rifle for the 11-inch smooth bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage. The sphere of offense of the monitors does not extend beyond 500 yards, which might be increased to 3,500 yards by the substitution of an efficient rifle of the same weight, of ten or eleven inch calibre, for the fifteen-inch smooth bore. Considerable attention is given in the report to the experiments of Mr. Norman Wiard, of the Commission, on the conversion of smooth bore to rifled cannon, under the nominal supervision of the bureau. Their experiments, the Chief of Ordnance says, have not developed any new or unexpected results; and he does not think it possible to convert a cast-iron smooth-bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

POWDER.

The experiments on the improvement of powder have been prosecuted as far as the limited means will permit, and the general questions of manufacture settled. Our stock of gun-powder had been allowed to fall quite low during the prosecution of these experiments, and last Autumn a quantity was ordered, necessarily at a most unfavorable season, but fortunately circumstances did not require its immediate delivery, as the difficulties of manufacturing uniform powder in Winter are very great. The bureau submits the propriety of an appropriation for a gradual increase of our stock.

BREECH-LOADING HOWITZERS.

The subject of the increased efficiency of our boat and field artillery has attracted the earnest attention of the bureau, which has prepared model guns of two classes—a light howitzer of 350 pounds, adapted to all boats, even the smallest, and a heavier one of 500 pounds, firing the same projectile with different charges. They are on two systems; one, a wedge breech on the plan of Mr. B. B. Hotchkiss, and the other a slotted screw. Both use metallic cartridges, which, in the opinion of the bureau, is the best plan, and overcomes several objections to breech loaders. The latter can, however, use the common cartridge bag. They are mounted on carriages, which give thirty degrees elevation and forty degrees depression—the latter condition being very useful as a defense against torpedo-boats. The model guns are completed in bronze, but the construction is stopped for want of funds, and because suitable steel blocks cannot be supplied by any of our steel manufacturers.

GATLING GUNS.

Fifty of the small Gatling guns have been purchased, a suitable carriage devised, and they are now ready for issue to the service. This gun has been arranged to fire down at great depression, a very important condition for a gun designed to be used in the tops and for firing into boats close alongside. Some difficulties relative to feeding in this position remain to be overcome.

TORPEDO STATION.

The general character of the instructions at this station is given in the accompanying report of the board detailed to witness the examination of officers under instruction. During the first year it has supplied complete outfits of torpedoes and electrical apparatus to all our cruising ships, and the mechanical facilities of the station are sufficient for any probable future exigency. The assembly of ships at Key West afforded an opportunity for extensive practice, developing the defects of our system and causing remedies to be applied. Frequent reports are made to the bureau from cruising ships of the efficiency of the apparatus now supplied. The course of instruction was interrupted last Autumn by the detachment for sea service of most of the class before the completion of the course. In ordering a new class it was deemed advisable to utilize more of the favorable season for experimental practice. This has resulted in marked benefits. The principal defect observed is that the majority of officers ordered for instruction got here expecting to be taught, not for the purpose of personal investigation and to learn from the great facilities placed at their disposal. Few have either the aptitude or application necessary for theoretical study; nor does it appear necessary for the majority to take more than a practical course. Those who develop a particular aptitude, and those only, should be retained for further instruction during the Winter. It is also necessary that the officers of the station should be relieved of the routine of instruction, and allowed some time for independent theoretical and practical investigation, otherwise no progress will be made. The torpedo school differs from most scientific and practical institutions, in that there are no text-books, and few points determined by experiment. The whole subject is yet in an indefinite state, and some body of facts must be accumulated in order to have a subject to teach. The torpedo-boats Intrepid and Alarm have been completed, but owing to the advanced season few experiments have been made with either to determine their capabilities. The experiments recently made abroad show that little reliance is to be placed in stationary torpedoes for the defense of important harbors, the radius of their destructive effects being quite limited. These machines must be very numerous, entailing a complication of cables, and great risk of accident and failure. This bureau is therefore of the opinion that for the defense of our large harbors such as New-York, the aid of the navy, with monitors as a basis for movable torpedos and swift torpedo-boats, will be required. The movable torpedo, yet in its infancy, is receiving great attention as well as the other methods of attacking iron-clad vessels beneath their armor. This new element is, however, attracting the serious attention of all maritime powers, and is destined to play an important part in future naval operations. We are at least as far advanced as others, but I take leave to recommend liberal appropriations for experiments to develop the capabilities of this most important means of offense and defense. The Board of Examiners of graduating students attached to the torpedo station, consisting of Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Capt. U. C. Rhind, and Commanders Richard W. Meade, W. A. Kirkland, and Chester Hatfield, reported to the Secretary the following subjects of examination, viz: Electricity, explosives, fuse-making, the management and use of all kinds of torpedoes under different circumstances, and the experiments made with various explosives.

The board express great satisfaction in the strong assurances of the competency and fidelity of the instructors, as well as of the zeal and capacity of the students. The board is persuaded that the objects pursued at the torpedo station, the course of instruction and discipline, and their special and general results promise to be of vital importance to the future usefulness and efficiency of the naval service.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The final meeting of the Academy of Medicine for the year 1874 was held last night at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Austin Flint presided. The report of the Treasurer for the year was submitted as follows: Balance, $841 91; receipt from fees and assessments, $1,438 69; total, $2,280 60. The disbursements were $1,722 47, leaving a balance on hand of $558 13. The Trustees' report showed the assets to be $15,009 36. A report from the Recording Secretary gave the number of meetings held during the year and a record of the papers read. Reports were also read from the Corresponding Secretary, Librarian, and Committees on Education, Admission, and Medical Ethics. The Statistical Society reported that there were 341 members connected with the Academy, and that twelve deaths had occurred during the year. The subject of a building for the use of the medical profession was brought up, and the Committee on Ways and Means made a report of the amount collected and available for this purpose, which is $28,156. This amount is profitably invested and ready for disbursement at any time. The committee also suggested the general outline of the building required. They recommended the purchase of three lots in a central locality, upon which should be erected a completely fire-proof building, three stories high, to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. On the first floor, it is proposed to have the hall where all the medical societies can meet. The whole of the second floor is to be devoted to the library, and the third to the cabinets.

THE NEW GLOBE THEATRE, BOSTON.

OPENING NIGHT WITH THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the new Globe Theatre to-night was a brilliant though quiet affair. The audience was large, completely filling the house, and well representing the culture and wealth of the city. In the private boxes were some prominent citizens and attractive ladies, and in the body of the house were the Mayor and a large number of leading men. In Mr. Cheney's own luxurious box were the Cheneys, of Hartford, Conn., the great silk manufacturers, and several prominent New-Yorkers were conspicuous. The audience, though distinguished, was not particularly dressy, and there was little display of any kind. The performance was by members of Mr. Daly's company, as your readers know, and the play "Monsieur Alphonse." The stage in each scene was magnificently set, and the entertainment progressed with perfect smoothness and appeared to be highly enjoyed by all. The reception of each member of the visiting company was cordial. The performance was of the best. The company evidently determined to win the approbation of the most critical.

At the close of the second act Mr. Cheney was called before the lights, and to the applause which greeted his appearance he made a brief speech, thanking his patrons for their presence, and encouragement, and promising to make a theatre worthy of the city and the times.

The new theatre is much larger than the old, and original in its design. It is capable of seating a very large audience, though it does not show off as well as many smaller houses. It is complete in its appointments, and the stage is liberally provided with appliances for presenting the most elaborate and tasteful effects.

Next Monday Mr. Strakosch's opera troupe will come. During the season the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company will appear, Mr. Toole, Soldene's English Opera troupe, Miss Kellogg, Mme. Janauschek, Ristori, Mrs. Rousby, and John T. Raymond.

The stage manager is Mr. D. W. Waller, late of Booth's. The architecture of the theatre is severely criticised, and the building is not altogether satisfactory, some alarm being felt about its security, but this defect will speedily be remedied.

SMUGGLING THROUGH THE MAILS.

SILKS, VELVETS, GLOVES, AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS IN POST OFFICE PACKAGES—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me., in response to a communication from that officer stating that under cover of the recent postal regulations, which allow packages not exceeding four ounces in weight to be carried in mails, valuable packages of velvets, silks, gloves, and similar articles daily arrive in Bangor in the mails from the Province of New Brunswick, in transitu to more interior points, and which are conveyed on the Eastern and North American Railway. The Collector inquires whether an officer of the Customs, when upon the cars carrying mails, discovers in the mails or postal car packages which he has reason to believe are being smuggled, is authorized by any law to seize them. The Treasury Department informs the Collector that under no circumstances is an officer of the Customs authorized to seize or detain packages conveyed in mails or postal cars under charge of persons empowered to carry mails or watch over such cars. If, however, a Customs officer discover, packages which he has reason to believe contain smuggled goods, and their destination to a particular Post Office in the United States be known, it is his duty to notify the master of such Post Office and request the retention of the packages until they can be opened in the presence of the person to whom addressed and in the presence of a Customs officer, in order that the Government duties may be paid, or, if there be crime, forfeiture enforced. There has also been correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General on the subject, in which Secretary Bristow invites suggestions for remedying the evil complained of as he may consider most suitable for the purpose.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD AND THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting was held last evening in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison avenue and Forty-second street, under the auspices of St. John's Guild, to take into consideration the necessity of making provision for the poor during the approaching Winter. Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., the Pastor of the Church, presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Tyng introduced Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild. The reverend gentleman delivered an effective address upon the obligation of the wealthy to take care of the welfare of the poor. He said there were upon the Island 23,870 tenement-houses, in which 115,000 families lived, numbering about 575,000 individuals. These facts showed that the majority of the inhabitants had to toil for their daily bread, and in these tenement-houses nearly two-thirds of all the children in the community were at present forming their impressions of men and things, impressions which in the future must largely control not only their own destinies, but the destiny of the City. If they would continue the commercial greatness of which New-York has reason to feel proud, they should not allow seasons of embarrassment like the present to shatter those homes upon which rested the very foundations of that commercial prosperity. The tenement-houses were as much a part of our social economy as the dwellings of the rich, and they could not permit one of them to be broken up without the community at large, as well as individuals, sustaining an irreparable loss. He therefore urged upon the wealthier classes to develop the working of St. John's Guild upon a larger scale this Winter by visiting and distributing relief to families in distress.

Dr. Gottheill, Rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, next addressed the meeting. He said, although the Israelites charged themselves with the care of their own poor, they were ready to lend assistance to the poor of every creed and nationality, because all were their poor, though in a different sense. He delivered an earnest exhortation to his hearers to engage in the work of assisting the poor of the City during the coming Winter. After an address by Dr. Hastings, the proceedings were closed by a brief exhortation from Dr. Tyng, in which he recommended those present to help the poor who were trying to help themselves, and to begin the work at once without wasting time in philosophical theories upon the subject.

AN INJUNCTION CASE.

Successful rivalry in business often begets envy, and in the case of Mr. John S. Devlin, the clothier, Broadway and Twelfth street, we find it true. An application for injunction, restraining him from displaying the name of "Devlin & Co., or Devlin, or Devlins, separately or conjunctively with any word or words, or letter or letters," having been made by a rival house, the matter is now in litigation. Notwithstanding the existence of the firm of J. S. Devlin & Co., in obedience to the wording of the injunction, Mr. J. S. Devlin now uses his own name only, giving his personal attention to the quality and make of his men's and boys' clothing, and the price at which the assortment is offered is lower than any other first-class house in the clothing trade.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

I Experienced Great Relief from Giles' Liniment IODIDE OF AMMONIA—it excels all others.
DANIEL J. COSTER, No. 232 West 14th st.
Depot No. 451 6th av.

Everdell's Principal Office No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Engraving, Printing, every description. Established 1840.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Ironclads—A Strong Serviceable Shoe for Boys and Youths. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

Get a Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—DWIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. A. P. Halsey, Orange, N. J., by Rev. George S. Bishop, WILLIAM H. BALDWIN and IRENE WETMORE DWIGHT.

CASTREE—DODD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, JOHN W. CASTREE to CARRIE R., daughter of John M. Dodd, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

COLYER—LANE.—In his City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., VINCENT COLYER and LOUISA C. LANE, daughter of Adolphus Lane, Esq., all of this City.

GILBERT—WILLIS.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. R. H. Newton, CLIFFORD C. GILBERT to LYDIA J. WILLIS, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Oswego, (N. Y.,) papers please copy.

GREGORY—BOARDMAN.—On Dec. 2, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., HENRY S. GREGORY to SARAH W., daughter of the late Norman Boardman, all of this City.

HALSEY—VREELAND.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Judge Newkirk, by Rev. J. L. Ammerman, assisted by Rev. A. L. Smith, JAMES O. HALSEY to MARY E. VREELAND, both of Jersey City Heights.

MARTIN—O'HARA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the residence of the bride's brother, J. MOTTE MARTIN, of Charleston, S. C., and LUCY, youngest daughter of Robert O'Hara, of New-York.

SCHELLENS—HILLYER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874, at the Middle Reformed Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, PIERRE L. SCHELLENS, of Prussia, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Hillyer, Esq., of Brooklyn.

VAN LOAN—WINANS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, in Elizabeth, N. J., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Patterson, THOMAS VAN LOAN, of New-York City, to HATTIE B., youngest daughter of J. C. Winans, Esq.

WHEELER—TOFFEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874, at the Reformed Church, Jersey City Heights, by Rev. Mr. Ammerman, assisted by Rev. William P. Decker, WILLIAM B. WHEELER, of New-York City, to MARY E., daughter of George A. Toffey, Esq., of Jersey City.

DIED.

BRIDGES.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGES, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Place M. E. Church, corner of Henry and Summit sts., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, BETSEY H., wife of Henry D. Butler, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 4 o'clock Friday, Dec. 4, from her late residence, No. 119 Clinton av. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn.

BUCK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, of general paralysis, JOHN A. BUCK, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,489 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH.—At Flushing, Long Island, Twelfth month, 3d, ANNA B., wife of Stephen K. Church, in the 69th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Seventh day, Twelfth month, 5th, at Friends' Meeting-house, (Orthodox,) at 11 A. M.

COWLES.—At Chicago, Dec. 2, Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES, Ex-Judge Supreme Court.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRAHAM.—On Dec. 2, EDWIN, son of William and Mary Graham.

The funeral will take place from No. 107 Bedford st., at 2 o'clock on Friday. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KING.—On Wednesday morning, MAGGIE W., second daughter of George W. and Mary K. King, aged 15 years and 0 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 131 East 60th st., on Saturday next at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LE GALLEZ.—Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874, of diphtheria, JOHN, youngest son of P. G. Le Gallez, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 389 4th av., on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 10:30 o'clock.

LIVERMORE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, CHARLES F., only child of Charles F. and Emma R. Livermore, aged 13 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 881 5th av., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock.

MOSTYN.—On the 2d day of December, MARIE L., wife of Berkeley Mostyn, and daughter of Mortimer Porter, Esq., aged 24 years.

Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Saturday, December 5, at 1 o'clock.

PECK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, FREDERIC BURTIS, only child of Zenas M. and Hannah E. Peck, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock.

ROGERS.—At Millburn, N. J., Dec. 1, ROBERT ROGERS, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, George F. Brown, No. 128 West 41st st., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SWEENY.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 3, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. SWEENY, second son of Daniel Sweeny, in the 39th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to St. Agnes' Church, 43d st., between 3d and Lexington avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, William F. and David Egan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 213 East 48th st., at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE. NO. 556 BROADWAY.

FINE SATCHELS,

FINE LEATHER GOODS,

AND POCKET-BOOKS.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—A SPECIAL meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st. and 5th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, to select a committee to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year. The sixty-ninth annual meeting will be held at the same hour and place on MONDAY, Dec. 14, for the election of officers and transaction of other business.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ROOMS OF THE
IMPORTERS' AND GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE,
No. 87 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1874.

A MEETING OF MERCHANTS, SUGAR REfiners, and others will be held TO-MORROW, (Friday,) the 4th December, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, to give expression of sympathy for the loss sustained by them in the sudden death of Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK TO MAKE AN EPOCH.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
THE HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT
BETWEEN
RELIGION AND SCIENCE.
By JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.,
Author of "The Intellectual Development of Europe."
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1 75.

By "science" he understands not merely certain forms of knowledge, but the free study of nature, the rights of reason, the untrammeled pursuit of truth; and by "conflict" Dr. Draper means the protracted war of these opposing systems—the antagonism of fundamental ideas, which has embroiled society for ages, and led to the most terrible consequences. The conflict of which he treats has been a mighty tragedy of humanity that has dragged nations into its vortex and involved the fate of empires. The work, though small, is full of instruction regarding the rise of the great ideas of science and philosophy; and he describes in an impressive manner and with dramatic effect the way religious authority has employed the secular power to obstruct the progress of knowledge and crush out the spirit of investigation. The decay of the religious faith of Greece and Rome, the rise of Christianity and its transformation on attaining imperial power, the conflicts that rent the Church, the advent of Mohammedanism and its influence upon theology and science, the controversies respecting the government of the world—the solar system—the antiquity of the earth and of man, and the relation of Latin Christianity to modern civilization, are treated by Dr. Draper with great skill of statement and originality of view. While there is not in his book a word of disrespect for things sacred, he writes with a directness of speech, and a vividness of characterization, and an unflinching fidelity to the facts, which show him to be in thorough earnest with his work. The "History of the Conflict between Religion and Science" is a fitting sequel to the "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," and will add to its author's already high reputation as a philosophic historian.—*New-York Tribune, Oct. 23.*

Sent free by mail to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	41	Leather, sides	7,387
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Pea-nuts, bags	516
Beans, bbls.	116	Rosin, bbls.	1,562
Flour, bbls.	11,079	Spts. Turp., bbls.	331
Meal, bbls.	1,065	Crude Turp., bbls.	106
Meal, bags	955	Beef, pkgs.	497
Wheat, bushels	45,550	Pork, pkgs.	1,680
Corn, bushels	59,490	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,805
Oats, bushels	13,240	Lard, tcs.	3,510
Rye, bushels	125	Lard, kegs	300
Malt, bushels	2,060	Dried Fruit, pkgs.	300
Barley, bushels	4,066	Butter, pkgs.	3,463
Peas, bushels	300	Cheese, pkgs.	4,534
Seed, bags	791	Skins, bales	31
B. E. Peas, bags	8	Sugar, bbls.	427
Cotton, bales	5,086	Syrup, bbls.	18
Copper, bbls.	158	Starch, pkgs.	528
Copper, cakes	578	Stearine, pkgs.	35
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	397	Tallow, pkgs.	27
Eggs, bbls.	887	Tar, bbls.	266
Flax, bales	12	Tobacco, hhds.	39
Grease, pkgs.	130	Tobacco, pkgs.	303
Hops, bales	274	Wool, bales	69
Hides, No.	1,505	Whisky, bbls.	349
Hides, bdls.	75		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Zanola, for Liverpool—324 pkgs. Leather, 1,281 bales Cotton, 2,408 Oars, 15,992 bushels Wheat, 291 Hides, 250 tcs. Lard, 800 bxs. Extract.

By the bark N. Baratino, for Cork and orders—35,199 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lord Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro—50 kegs Lard, 3,924 bbls. Flour, 16,000 feet Lumber.

By the bark Juventa, for Queenstown—20,004 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner E. F. Crowell, for Antigua—310 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Meal, 800 bushels Corn, 150 pkgs. Bread, 15 bxs. Cheese, 25 pails Lard, 100 reams Paper, 3 tcs. Hams, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 10 pchs. Oil Meal, 1500 Shooks.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—69 cases Pistols, 167 bbls. Apples, 92 bags Coffee, 90 bales Leather, 1,300 tcs. Lard, 118 cases Sewing-machines, 302 bxs. Bacon, 50 bags Seed, 25 bales Skins, 19 bags Horn-tips, 100 cases Spermaceti, 670 bales Cotton, 50 bbls. Beef, 2,527 bxs. Extract, 48 kegs Caviar, 69 cases Fruit, 39 bbls. Guts, 171 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 149 chests Tea.

By the brig Eastern Star, for Port Spain—1,600 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Beef, 300 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Bread, 100 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bxs. Cheese, 200 pails Lard, 100 bbls. Peas, 1,000 Shooks, 64 Mules, 30 Water Casks, 60 bales Hay.

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull, and quoted weak as to values; 1,000 bags by the Ontario, sold here on private terms, and a cargo of 5,000 bags (reported) at Baltimore, also on private terms....Stock of Rio here, this morning, 19,605 bags, and at the outports, 21,316 bags, with 151,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 30,800 bags are for this market. Other kinds dull and somewhat nominal. Stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, here this morning, 26,063 bags, and 13,459 mats. Of Maracaibo, 300 bags recently sold at 16⅝c., gold. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16½c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold.

COTTON—There has been less inquiry noted for early delivery, especially from export buyers, at essentially unchanged prices. The offerings have been fair at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,548 bales, (of which 1,166 bales were placed on last evening,) including 755 bales to shippers, 193 bales to spinners, and 600 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ꝑ lb. The business for forward delivery has been fairly active, with prices quoted 1-32c.@1-16c. ꝑ lb. higher. The Liverpool reports were of a steady market. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,600 bales, (of which 13,000 bales were on last evening, and 14,600 bales to-day,) with 3,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 11-16c.; January, 14 31-32c.@15c.; February, 15 11-32c.; March, 15 21-32c.; April, 15 31-32c.@16c.; May, 16¼c.; June, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c., and July at 16 25-32c. ꝑ lb., closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,086 bales, including 3,180 bales from Norfolk, 1,027 bales from Wilmington, 424 bales from Baltimore, and 455 bales per railroad....The stock of Cotton in this port Nov. 30 was as follows: In warehouse, 50,666 bales; in Brooklyn, 19,681 bales; on wharves, 15,734 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 12,028 bales; on Staten Island, 12,313 bales; making a total of 110,422 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,911 bales, and thus far this week 132,149 bales, against 132,890 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,409,447 bales, against 1,186,801 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain, 65,985 bales; to the Continent, 21,229 bales. Stock in New-York, 112,874 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 589,793 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet, as a rule, to-day. Prices have not varied materially. Shipping Extras have been in most request, but the increasing firmness of holders of desirable lines checked business. Superfine and No. 2 stock also in favor, and the better qualities of these grades quoted on the advance. Trade and family brands rather slow. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 60@$4 30, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60 for about fair to good, and $4 65@$4 75 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 25, for fair to good, and $5 40 for choice; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 10@$5 35; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, mostly at $5 40@$5 65; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western trade and family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 10@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 @$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5@$6 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher, in exceptional instances up to $9 50@$10 ꝑ bbl....Included in the sales have 5,850 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour in moderate demand, mostly jobbing, at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice family Extras....Canada Flour very quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in good demand, within the range of from $4 35@$5 75 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine ꝑ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet, but steady, within the range of from $4 25@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $5 for Brandywine, and $4 50 for White Western. Sales have been reported of equal to 750 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks has been in request at from $1 55@$2 ꝑ 100 lbs. Oat-meal has been quiet, since our last, within the range of $7 50@$8 75 ꝑ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in limited request within the range of $2 90@$3 30 ꝑ 100 lbs., the latter for choice.

GRAIN—There has been a more urgent demand noted for Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, at an advance of 1c.@3c. a bushel, though closing less buoyantly. The business has been mostly in No. 2 Chicago and North-west stock. Winter Wheat quiet but held with decided confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 11 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 10½ for prime; $1 09@$1 10½ for do., car lots; $1 11@$1 12, nearly all at $1 12, for new No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 13½, afloat; $1 06@$1 09 for new No. 3 Spring, from cars and afloat, mainly at $1 08 for Chicago, afloat; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 18@$1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 18@$1 25 for Red Western; $1 25@$1 30 for ordinary to extra choice Amber Western, mainly at $1 27 for fair average stock, and $1 25@$1 36 for White Western....Corn has been quoted a shade higher on old and firm on new, with a good demand noted for shipment and home use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels at 93c.@94½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94½c. for prime, afloat; 87c.@91c. for poor to strictly prime new do. do., mostly at 89c.@91c. for fair to strictly prime, and 85c.@94c. for poor to very choice White Southern, and 90c. for New Yellow Southern....Rye in more demand, partly for export, and held with more firmness. A boat-load of prime State changed hands at 98c., and a few car lots at from 96c.@98c.; Canada, in bond, quoted at 95c. bid, for export, and up to 98c.@$1 asked....Barley dull and heavy. Sales 35,000 bushels fair four-rowed State at $1 35, from cars, and 2,500 bushels good two-rowed do. at $1 30. Last sale of Canada West reported at $1 50 per bushel.... Barley Malt quiet at from $1 25@$1 75....Canada Peas inactive to-day; last sold, in bond, at $1 13.... Oats have again been in brisk request, on speculative and local trade account, at a further advance, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, (mostly afloat,) at 67½c.@70c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c. for prime, afloat, and 69c. for do. in store; 70c. for prime White do., in store, (with no important offerings reported of this description, afloat;) 67½c.@70c. for mixed State, from cars and afloat, mostly at 70c. afloat; 68c.@71c. for White State, from track and afloat, and 65½c. for unsound Mixed State....Buckwheat dull, at 75c.@77c. ....Feed quiet at $20@$30, the latter an extreme for very choice.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been moderately sought after within the previous range; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Foreign product dull and unsettled. Offerings mostly Porto Rico, (of which 2,167 hhds. reported in first hands.) Of Cuba the stock is only 278, and of English Island 237 hhds. We quote: Cuba product wholly nominal; Porto Rico, 40c.@58c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 61c.@65c., for prime to fancy. Syrups have been in limited request, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ꝑ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quoted nominally on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with strained quoted at $2 25@$2 30. Sales, 150 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60 per 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch quiet at former figures.... Spirits of Turpentine dull at 35c. for merchantable; sales, 60 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been less confidently sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45 50@$46, currency; City, in bags, $44, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, but quoted steady at 5 5-16c.@5⅜c., in bulk....Refined dull at 10⅞c. for cargoes. Sales 800 bbls., delivered to vessel at 10⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia inactive at 10½c.... Refined in cases quiet at 16¼c.@16½c....City Naphtha in demand for export; quoted at 10⅞c....At Philadelphia a cargo of about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum was reported sold on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request and less firm in price. Sales for early delivery, 150 bbls. Western Mess at $21; with New do. quoted at $21@$21 25; Prime Mess, $19@$20 50; Extra Prime, $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., February option, at $21 87½ ꝑ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in demand; City quoted at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ....Cut Meats quiet, but steady; sales include small lots of Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; small lots of Pickled Hams at 11½c.; 3,000 fresh Hams at 10¼c.@11c.; 500 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.; 3,000 fresh Bellies, part at 9¼c.; 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¼c., and 120 tcs. Western Pickled Hams (old packing) at 11c....Bacon held firmly, but inactive. City Long Clear quoted at 11c. @11¼c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January, held at 10¾c....Lard has been more freely dealt in, and, though opening rather weak, closed decidedly firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 450 tcs. prime to very choice Western Steam, at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13 11-16c. for prime, which closed, however, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 325 tcs. City Steam, at 13½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c.@14¼c.; and 100 tcs. do. for the Continent, at 14¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs. December options, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,750 tcs. January, at 13⅞c.@13¾c., closing at 13⅞c.; 3,500 tcs. February, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing at 14c.@14⅛c.; 2,750 tcs. March, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; 1,000 tcs. seller six months, at 13 11-16c., subsequently quoted at 13⅝c. ꝑ lb....A very slow business has been noted in Beef at unchanged quotations. New barrel stock quoted at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do. ꝑ tierce....Beef Hams in request at $21 50@$23 for best Western. ....Butter has been in less confident demand, with prices generally quoted weaker. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@38c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 38c.@45c. for very choice to fancy, the latter an extreme; 18c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for strictly choice to very fancy....Cheese has been quoted firm, with a fairly active inquiry noted for home use and shipment. We quote: State Factory at 15½c.@16c. for fair to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ꝑ lb.

SALT—Has been firm, and Liverpool has been in fairly active demand; Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Bulk quiet; Turk's Island, &c., 28c.@36c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very moderately sought after since our last, at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand for refining purposes at comparatively firm prices. Sales have been made to-day of 1,676 hhds., 2,440 bxs., and 6,700 bags, including 1,350 hhds. refining Cuba, chiefly at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; 203 hhds. very common do. at 7½c.; 123 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¼c.; 1,800 bxs. Clayed at 8⅜c.; 640 bxs. Derosne at 8¾c.; 6,700 bags Pernambuco at 8 5-16c. ꝑ lb. Stock of Sugar in first hands here this morning estimated at 53,288 hhds., 63,735 bxs., and 29,800 bags. We quote fair Refining at 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅝c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c.

TALLOW—Quoted lower on a moderately active business; sales equal to 165,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8½c.@8¾c., with choice quoted at 8 13-16c....Stearine dull; choice City quoted at 15½c.@15¾c. for small lots; prime Western nominal at 14¾c. Sales, 16,000 lbs. No. 1 on private terms.

TEAS—Have been dull and irregular at private trade. Some sales of Japan, rumored, without particulars. At auction, sales were made of 1,036 half-chests Ping Sueys at 25c.@50c.; 70 pks. Formosa Oolong at 44c.; 500 pks. Amoy do. at 28c.@32½c.; and 10 pks. Foochong do. at 28c.

WHISKY—Quoted higher, with sales reported of 250 bbls. at $1 03. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol at equal to $1 02 ꝑ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry for berth room, chiefly from Grain, Provision, and Cotton shippers, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory to ship-owners, and negotiations have been progressing rather slowly. The chartering business has been fairly active in the local market at somewhat stronger rates, the main demand having been for tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Tobacco trades, with some inquiry for Grain and Cotton tonnage. From the outports the reports are of a fair demand for Grain and Cotton tonnage; a moderate call for vessels suited to the Deal trade from the provincial ports for the United Kingdom, and a better inquiry for tonnage for the Shook trade with the West Indies....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 410 bales Cotton, in lots, mostly at ⅜d. ꝑ lb.; 35 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.@42s. 6d.; 1,850 pks. Provisions at 50s.@60s., including 1,400 bxs. Bacon, reported at the latter rate, ꝑ ton; 8,000 bushels Wheat (by an outside steamer) at 9½d., with the rate by the regular steam lines quoted nominally at 10d. ꝑ bushel. Also an American bark, 687 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Naphtha and Residium at 5s. 3d.; another, 531 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ꝑ bbl., and three ships, 1,435, 1,300, and 1,038 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on the basis of 68s.... For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ꝑ 280 lbs.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ꝑ ton; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. Also, a British ship, 1,257 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 478 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d. ꝑ quarter, showing an advance of 3d. ꝑ quarter on the last preceding charter; and a British bark, 257 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ꝑ quarter; and a British ship, 1,052 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, with privileges extending to the Baltic, on private terms, quoted nominally at 9-16d.@11-16d. ꝑ lb. ....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, at 50s. ꝑ ton; also, a British ship, 1,098 tons, with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. ꝑ bbl. ....For the Continent, an American bark, 563 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For Havre, a British bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. ꝑ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 bales Cotton and 150 bbls. Apples on private terms; 500 sides Leather (through freight) at 1c. ꝑ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard, January shipments, on private terms, quoted at 60s. ꝑ ton.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ꝑ bushel; 150 tcs. Lard on private terms....For Marseilles, Genoa, or Leghorn, an American bark, 618 tons, and another, 673 tons, hence with Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d....For Genoa, an American brig, 543 tons, hence with Tobacco, in cases, at 12s. ꝑ case....For Barbados, a schooner, 141 tons, reported from Sackville, at $1,200....For Havana, a brig, 371 tons, with Lumber, Hay, and Plaster, reported from St. John, at $7 50, $9 50, and 60c....For Cardenas and orders, a brig and three schooners, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 17c.@20c., chiefly at 20c., which was the closing quotation.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 799 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,837 head, or 461 cars, against 504 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's prices. Few buyers were in attendance, and there were no good grades offering. The only sales reported were 359 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,036 to 1,303 lbs., at $4 37½@$6; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 939 to 1,153 lbs., at $4 10@$5; 20 head Colorado Steers, averaging 1,107 lbs., at $4 30; 22 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 885 lbs., at $3. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at yesterday's prices; Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 75; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4@$5 50; sales of 1,600 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 lbs. to 114 lbs., at $4@$5 62½; 500 head Western Lambs, ranging from 66 lbs. to 70 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 123 head Canada Lambs, averaging 66 lbs., at $6 50; 172 head Canada Sheep, averaging 129 lbs., at $5 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 5,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 23,700 head, against 28,200 head for the same time last week. The market was fairly active. About 3,000 head were disposed of. Sales of Yorkers, ranging from 180 lbs. to 200 lbs., at $6 50@$7; heavy Hogs, average 250 lbs. and upward, $7 20@$7 35.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market fairly active and a shade lower; Common to Good Shipping Grades, $3 75@$5 25; Choice to Extra, $5 75@$6 25; shipments, 1,000. Hogs moderately active; prices weak and variable; Common to Extra, $6@$7 35, with most of the sales at $6 75@$7; receipts about 25,000, making, with those left over, fully 70,000 on sale; shipments, 3,000. Sheep firm and fairly active; Common to Choice, $3 80@$4 65; receipts, 1,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Cattle opened in fair demand, but closed dull with common grades ⅛c.@¼c. lower; very best on sale to-day, 5¼c.@6⅝c.; first quality, 4¼c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@4¼c. Receipts—3,635. Sales—2,145. Hogs slow at 9c.@9¾c. Receipts—8,582. Sheep dull at 4c.@5¼c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 4,012 bales; gross, 4,103 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,595 bales; to the Continent, 1,249 bales; coastwise, 73 bales; sales, 4,435 bales; stock, 66,274 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,165 bales; gross, 4,736 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,078 bales; to the Continent, 524 bales; coastwise, 355 bales; sales, 7,800 bales; stock, 138,433 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 3.—Cotton strong and higher; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,644 bales; gross, 1,645 bales; exports coastwise, 2,510; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 42,107 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14 1-16c.; net receipts, 2,763 bales; gross, 2,973 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,790 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 51,419 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 4,040 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,792 bales; sales, 1,901 bales; stock, 93,103 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 3—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@91¾; for the account, 91⅞@92. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5¼ ꝑ cent., which is ¾ ꝑ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £173,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅜ ꝑ cent., is now 37⅞ ꝑ cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 97⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 3—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,435,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January at 7 9-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 82s. ꝑ tierce for New Mess. Lard 67s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Orleans, shipped January and February, at 7⅝d.

LONDON, Dec. 3—Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum, 25½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Spanish Gold, 228@230; market unsettled. Exchange—No quotations. There were but few sales on the wharf to-day, storekeepers saying they will not purchase until gold is settled.

THE ROCKLAND COUNTY MURDER.

The circumstances of the Rockland County murder, in which one of the Murphy brothers is now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Fujus, are already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES. A few days since, Judge Donohue granted a stay of proceedings in the case of the condemned man. Yesterday a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before the same Judge, to open a default in a six-year old civil suit, in which the Murphy family sought to recover from Gamble property conveyed to him by his deceased wife, who was a sister of the Murphys. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

DECISIONS BY JUDGE WOODRUFF.

The following decisions were made by Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. John W. Britton, as assignee, appellant, against M. T. Brennan and Charles Payen, appellees; decree affirmed, with costs of appeal to be paid by the appellant to the respondents out of the estate of the bankrupts. John W. Britton as assignee against Henry Brewster and others; decree affirmed, with costs to be paid by the appellant to the respondent out of the estate of the bankrupts.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, Dec. 4: Nos. 38, 42, 87, 107, 108, 110, 111, 113.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
106—Durant vs. The Adirondack Co.
239—Congress and Empire Spring Co. vs. Schultz
259—Feldmann vs. Stemmler, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
280—Quackenbusch vs. Campana.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela et al.
314—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
4314—Johnson, Executor, &c., vs. Real Estate Trust Co.
4376—Thurber et al. vs. Buckley et al.
3818—Thurber et al. vs. Marts.
4012—Gardiner vs. Miller et al.
4266—Corlies et al. vs. McDowell et al.
3850—Cook et al. vs. Best.
4300—Read vs. Reeve.
3292—Rosenstein vs. Clifford.
4018—Marquand vs. Marsh Land Co.
3788—Mangan vs. Cudney et al.
3984—First National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., vs. Israel et al.
3810½—Burney vs. Olmstead et al.
4078—Wiggins, Receiver, &c., vs. Heath et al.
3736—Greene vs. Germania Insurance Co.
3738—Greene vs. Republic Insurance Co.
3636—Sargent et al. vs. Bailey et al.
4044—MacKenzie et al. vs. Hyde.
4022—Gilfillian vs. Duncombe et al.
2296—Gillender vs. Nelson Jr.
3998—National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Calkin.
3546—Noble, Administratrix, &c., vs. Whipple.
3846—Mitchell et al. vs. Pelletreau et al.
3708—Danahue vs. The Mayor, &c.
4346—Tuzo et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.
3696—New-Haven Steam Saw Mills vs. Hathway.
4310—Wilder vs. Hitchcock et al.
4384—Widdecombe vs. Rechetts.
4030—Zuricalday et al. vs. Machado.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1945—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
3661—Flint, Ex'r, &c., vs. Barie.
4017—Manufacturers' Bank of Troy vs. Beekman et al.
4341—Peck et al. vs. Howe.
4128—McCracken vs. McEwen.
4257—Wood, Jr., vs. Gibson.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.
4047—Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Handibode.
3993—Lange vs. Altenbrand et al.
4033—Cass vs. Crook et al.
4301—Reed vs. Reeve.
3777—Remington & Sons vs. Samana Bay Co. of San Domingo.
3805½—Grocers' Bank vs. Mead.
3787—Greene vs. Niagara Insurance Co.
3735—Greene vs. Hanover Insurance Co.
4385—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Cashman et al.
3537—Rouss vs. Arenson.
3947—Stimson vs. Kruger.
3751—Gilchrist vs. Camington et al.
3933—Schuyler et al. vs. Crowley.
4355—Greene vs. Sonneborn et al.
3229—Clark vs. Roussel.
4091—Bellows et al. vs. Darragh.
4253—Hech vs. Davidson.
4031—Cook et al. vs. Price.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Case on. Sarah E. Meyers. disorderly house.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Coe vs. Cassidy; case settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Day vs. Shine; decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Marklin vs. Rinaldo et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. But as the subletting has already taken place, and the sublessee is in actual possession, the injunction during the pendency of the action must be directed against the improper and unauthorized use of the premises; order to be settled in motion.

Dutsch vs. Dorsey; the examination of James Gill is sufficient.

Schenck vs. The Mayor, &c.; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; motion granted.

Currie et al. vs. Kingsland et al.; all the equities of the complaint being denied, and plaintiffs having a perfect remedy under the act of 1873, the motion of the plaintiffs for a continuance of the injunction must be denied, and the preliminary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Caylus et al. vs. New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company et al.; motion granted, and Felix V. B. Kennedy appointed receiver.

Lindon et al. vs. Stricker; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Matter of the petition of James Harriman; order granted.

Matter of the guardianship of William J. Cruger; memorandum.

Curry, Jr., vs. Curry; A wife charged with adultery should have the right to defend herself; an allowance is made to her of $75 for that purpose. Though small, if she succeeds, the court can do her justice. If she fails, and is guilty of the adultery charged, the husband should pay no more. The application for an allowance *pendente lite* for her support is denied, without prejudice to her right to renew such motion on additional papers. The facts set out in opposing affidavits, if true, ought to preclude her from obtaining any sum for her support. She may meet their allegations on another motion, however, and the refusal, is without prejudice.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Sigismund Schwab, &c.; see opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bean vs. Benedict et al.; see memorandum.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Dec. 3:

No. 91.—Charles F. Haley, appellant, vs. Henry G. Schmidt et al., respondents; argument resumed this morning and concluded.

No. 93.—Henry S. Shelton, respondent, vs. The Merchants' Dispatch and Transportation Company, appellant; argued by Hamilton Cole, of counsel for appellant, and by H. H. Arnoux, for respondent.

No. 96.—Sigismund Hofheimer et. al., respondents, vs. Patrick Campbell, late Sheriff, &c., appellant; argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by D. P. Barnard, for respondent.

No. 98.—Demas Barnes, respondent, vs. Daniel J. Quigley, appellant; argued by N. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by D. P. Barnard, for respondent.

No. 39.—Peter S. N. Decker, appellant vs. Phoebe B. and Frank F. Sultsman, Administrator, &c., respondent; argued by H. Ballard, of counsel for appellant, and by M. M. Waters, for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Friday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

A decision in the suit of John W. Avery and others against the schooner Wanata was given by Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. In this case it was asked by the claimants that a gross sum might be awarded to the libelants, to be distributed by the clerk among the libelants, according to the amounts of their several losses or damages caused by the collision for which the schooner was condemned. The libelants, on the other hand, asked that the decree be in substance several decrees—that is to say, that it should condemn the schooner for each several amount or loss, and award execution to each libelant to collect the amount of his several loss.

Judge Woodruff says in his decision that the materiality of these conflicting claims is supposed to arise from the apprehension of an appeal by the libelants to the Supreme Court, and a suggestion that if the decree were in the form last mentioned, no appeal would be from those parts of the decree which award to either or any of the libelants a sum less than $2,000, and that the Supreme Court would not have jurisdiction to reverse any part except that which awards more than $2,000 to one of the libelants. Whether the form proposed by the claimants will affect the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to reverse the whole decree if found erroneous, it is not, in Judge Woodruff's opinion, for the Circuit Court to decide. If the apparent injustice of compelling the claimants to pay a part of the loss when the decision of the Supreme Court (as the case may be) declares that the claimants, or their schooner, have been wrongfully condemned, and ought not to be required to pay anything, can be avoided, without violating any important rule of practice or form, then surely such avoidance would be matter for satisfaction rather than regret. The Judge therefore settles the decree in the form which the claimants have requested.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 196.—*Lecombe vs. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota.—The general question presented in this case is whether the plaintiff has been lawfully divested of the right of possession of certain premises in Minneapolis. It is claimed by the defendant that he has been by the proper exercise by the State of the right of eminent domain, to wit—by a concession of the right to the Minnesota Central Railroad Company, the remote grantor of the present company. The plaintiff concedes the action of the State, but contends that the original grantee was not a legally constituted corporation, and that only such an artificial person can receive a grant, or perform any legal act. Case submitted. D. A. Lecombe, plaintiff, in error *pro se*; F. R. E. Cornell for defendant.

No. 334.—*United States vs. Villalonga.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was a claim for the proceeds of 493 bales of cotton, seized under the "Captured and Abandoned Property act" at Savannah. Two hundred of the bales belonged to the claimant, and the balance belonged to various persons, to whom, as factor, claimant had made advances. The court below entered judgment for the whole of the proceeds without stating how much was due the claimant as an individual and how much as a representative; nor did the court find what was the intrinsic value of the advances made, or who the owners were. The Government here claims that the court erred in entering judgment for the two distinct claims, and also in entering judgment for any part of the proceeds of the 290 odd bales belonging to others, without proof of the intrinsic value of the advances. Case submitted.

Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Goforth for Government; Denver and Peck for claimant.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sale of Booth's Theatre at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 3, drew out a large attendance, both of spectators and interested parties, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings. The auction was in charge of E. A. Lawrence & Co., who made the sale in compliance with a decree in foreclosure of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee. The property, as is well known, is located on the south-east corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, and comprises a lot 79 by 184 by 98.9 by 120 by 19.9 by 64, with the five-story granite building thereon. The building is now leased as follows: Theatre to Jarrett & Palmer at $40,000 per annum to May 4, 1877; restaurant, in basement, to May 1, 1875, at $2,400 per annum; banking-room, on corner, to the Excelsior Savings Bank to May 1, 1876, at $3,500 per year; store on Sixth avenue to May 1, 1875, at $1,500 per annum, and studios, lodge-rooms, apartments, &c., to May 1, 1875, to various parties at the rate of $3,500 per annum in all. The total rental of the building per year as now let out amounts to $50,900. The property was sold subject to mortgages amounting to $276,000, and was purchased by Oliver Ames, second son of the late Oakes Ames, for $85,000 over and above this sum, making a total of $361,000. Mr. Ames owns and controls all the incumbrances on the theatre subsequent to the mortgages foreclosed, and is now the absolute owner of the same. The total mortgage lien on the property amounts to $410,714 28, and with accrued interest to date to about $465,000, which sum must be taken as the present valuation. The lot with improvements originally cost considerably over $1,000,000. Among the prominent capitalists present at the sale may be named Amos R. Eno, Judge Hilton, attorney for A. T. Stewart, Clark Bell, the Wormser Brothers, S. M. Peyser, H. K. Thurber, and others.

In addition to the above, the following business was also transacted by Messrs. Lawrence & Co.: Sale in partition under a Supreme Court order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.8 by 50, No. 34 West Broadway, west side of Reade street, purchased by James P. Malseer, a party in interest, for $16,500. The lot is now covered by a portion of the store of H. K. Thurber & Co., and the sale was made to perfect title, a contract for the property having been entered into by Mr. Thurber prior to the erection of his new building. Sale by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two small frame buildings and two lots, both situated on Cross street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, one, 25 by 108, being on the north side of the street named, 100 feet west of the West Farms road, and the other, 25 by 100, being on the north-east corner of the street and road. The property was sold in one parcel, and bought by Abram Heller, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, for $3,600. The sale of property on Jefferson avenue, West Farms, was adjourned for one week. The brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 39 West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway, offered at public auction, was knocked down at $22,000, but not sold.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. A. Runkle, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 14 East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 210 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $34,400, and the similar house and lot No. 20 East Fifty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $32,900, both being purchased by J. R. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold under a similar court decree, A. T. Brown, Esq., Referee, a plot of land, 100 by 125, on Jerome avenue, north-east corner of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $2,075, and a plot, same size, on Jerome avenue, adjoining, for $1,975. Both plots were bought by N. Jarvis, Jr.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction the desirable manufacturing property Nos. 202 and 204 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 90 feet east of Third avenue, comprising a plot of land 46.8 by 98.9, with large four-story brick building thereon, the first story of which covers the entire plot, for $21,000, to W. Wells. A boiler, steam engine, and other machinery were sold with the building.

The sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to the 17th inst., and the sale by Joseph McGuire of lots on West Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, west of Ninth avenue, to the 22d inst. No other business was transacted.

Weeks & Cressy report having sold on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at public auction on the premises, the property of Andrew B. Gayle, comprising mansion and thirteen lots, situated on Ogden avenue and Bowers street, Jersey City Heights, to Bernhard D. Belderhase, for $28,450.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to occur at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.1, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 75.7, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 36 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearnes, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 29 by 100, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 730 of map of village of Melrose South; also, one lot on Westchester Railroad avenue, north side, 20 feet west of Passage avenue, known as lot No. 336 on map of East Morrisania, both lots being in the Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story granite building and plot, 6th av., s. e. corner of 23d st., known as "Booth's Theatre," plot 79x184x98.9x120x19.9x64	$361,000
1 lot, No 39 West Broadway, w. s., s. of Reade st., 19.8x50, now covered by the Thurber store	16,500
2 two-story frame buildings and 2 lots, Cross st., n. s., West Farms, 24th Ward; 1 lot, n. e. corner, West Farms Road, being 25x100, and 1 lot, 100 ft. w. of road, being 25x108; sold in one parcel	3,600

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 14 East 58th st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 20x100.5	$34,400
1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 20 East 58th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 20x100	32,900
1 plot, Jerome av., n. e. corner of James st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, 100x125	2,075
1 plot, Jerome av., 100 ft. n. of James st., adjoining above, same size	1,975

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 four-story brick manufactory and plot, Nos. 202 and 204 East 29th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d av., plot 46.8x98.9; first story of building covers lot; boiler, steam-engine, and machinery sold with property	$21,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Clinton st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x100; Joshua Wood to Martin Grossman	$11,000
Division st., n. s., 37 ft. e. of Allen st., 16.5x76; George P. Smith, Referee, to Heyman Harris	8,100
Prince st., n. w. corner Mercer st., 25x74; Josephine, wife of Frank Utard, to Cornelia A., wife of Richard Eels	80,000
16th st., s. s., indefinite, 25x53.1; John C. Baldwin to Daniel C. Whitman	2,000
Same property, John Castree, Executor, to D. C. Whitman, ½ part	....
18th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x92; Sarah E., wife of J. Cooke, to J. J. Mickle	44,300
19th st., n. s., 220.10 ft. e. of 8th av., 23x112.9; H. Wallis, Referee, to Mary A. and Rose A. Devling	13,100
20th st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x81.11; Mary, wife of William Livingston, to Hugh O'Reilly, Patrick Skelly, and Patrick A. Fogarty	12,000
22d st., n. s., 50.7 ft. w. of 7th av., 16.8x49.4; Minora T., wife of W. L. Tinker, to James M. Melville	14,000
26th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.5x98.9; M. M. Schwartz to M. M. Schwartz, Guardian	nom.
31st st., s. s., 265 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x98.9; N. Burchill to G. Burchill	15,700
32d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; William Phelps to Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, New-York	36,000
40th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x56; Caroline Benington to J. Heintz, half part...ex. and	nom.
40th st., (rear lot,) 59.6 ft. s. of s. s., and 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x39.3; William S. Ridabock to James H. Ridabock	nom.
52d st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; 52d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Henry J. Burchell to Randolph Guggenheimer	60,000
65th st., s. s., 80 ft. s. of Lexington av., 120x100.5; R. Morrison to T. Bruns and J. D. Taylor	60,100
118th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 69.6x75.8; E. Ketchum to Margaret M., wife of James Robertson	9,500
122d st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.6x50.5; Eliza M., wife of W. S. Lockyer, to T. Lockyer	4,838
122d st., n. s., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; Samuel P. Westervelt to Joshua Morley	12,000
122d st., n. s., 154.7 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; Samuel P. Westervelt to Joshua Morley	12,000
122d st., n. s., 171.3 ft. e. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; Samuel P. Westervelt to William J. Hargrave and Robert Grovers	12,000
123d st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of 1st av., 57x100.11; 1st av., n. w. corner of 122d st., 115.9x80; 122d st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 95x100.11; 1st av., s. w. corner of 122d st., 25.2x71.4; Therese Untermeyer to R. Guggenheimer	60,000
Same property; Randolph Guggenheimer to Henry J. Burchell	60,000
134th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x99.11; Thomas Reed to William Thompson and Edward Tracy	13,000
Berrian av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Elizabeth st., 20x100.2, Twenty-fourth Ward; Sarah E., wife of William A. Timpson, to Susan A. Reid	800
Johnson av., n. w. corner of Samuel st., 66x150; Grand av., (lot 213 on map of East Tremont,) 132x40, West Farms; Emil Von Schoening to Bernard Amend	5,000
5th av., s. s., corner of 62d st., extending e. to Madison av., thence s. 100.5 ft.; Madison av., s. e. corner of 62d st., extending e. to 4th av., thence s. 100.5 ft.; 4th av., w. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 54th st., 50x100; 55th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; 55th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; 55th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; 55th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; 55th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; 55th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100; William P. Mason to Henry A. Cram	nom.
Same property; Marie L. Mason, and Executrix of Janes Mason, to Henry A. Cram	nom.
10th av., s. e. corner of 58th st., 25.5x100; 58th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5; D. H. Regensberger to M. H. Regensburger	25,050
Same property; D. H. Regensberger to A. L. Serenger	25,050

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE.

By order of the Superior Court.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,

NOS. 158, 158½, AND 160 BOWERY,

near Broome st.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 119 EAST 24TH ST.

Six vacant lots south-west corner

SIXTH AVENUE BOULEVARD AND 128TH ST.,

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, Dec. 8,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of P. W. Turney, Referee.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 7 Pine st.

BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT NO. 111 BROADWAY, DEC. 16, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property:
1st av., lot near 110th st.
47th st., house and lot No. 225, near 3d av.
53d st., house and lot No. 403, near 1st av.
117th st., house and lot No. 183, near 3d av.
Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
E. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 50X100, to lot; also first loft, with or without steam power. Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.

Terms, $25 for the course.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,

reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

STUDENTS PURSUE SUCH STUDIES AS THEY prefer without classes; backward pupils, private room. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway; writing lessons, $3 monthly.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. Pupils prepared for the counting-house, college, the School of Mines, &c.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' SUCcessful experience, desires a position as assistant in a private school; satisfactory references. Address Miss K. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and to me directed, I will sell
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY D. S. QUIMBY, JR., AUCTIONEER, ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, at Roberts' Wall Street Stores, near Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn,
THE STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET,
HER TACKLE, &C.

This steam-ship was built in 1863. Length, 164 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 17 2-10 feet; 710 56-100 tons burden; is in good condition and ready for sea. A perfect title will be given under Marshal's bill of sale.
S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
Eastern District of New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Proctor for Libelant, No. 62 Wall st., New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of C. H. BENEDICT & CO., was this day dissolved by the death of SYLVESTER C. ROBINSON, the junior partner. The undersigned will liquidate the concern.
C. H. BENEDICT, survivor.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of C. H. BENEDICT & CO., and will continue the business of the old firm.
C. H. BENEDICT,
W. P. HADWEN,
F. P. CHATTERLEY.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. O WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

WANTED—A PEW IN GRACE CHURCH, IN CENtral aisle, and within twelve or fifteen of the pulpit. Address No. 74 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 808 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND REfinement wishes a situation as resident or daily governess, or companion to an invalid lady; is of amiable disposition; terms moderate; no objection to leaving City. Address or call on TEACHER, care of Mrs. B., No. 763 2d av.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A VERY NEAT, YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse to grown children, and seamstress; is a very neat hand-sewer; can give unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND EXPERienced girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or as chamber-maid and plain sewer; three years' City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 209 West 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and orderly and a good waitress; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A colored young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid, and first-class waitress; is also a plain seamstress, and can furnish good reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman for chamber-work and assist with washing or waiting, or house-work in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on growing children; City or country: references. Call at 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, willing, and obliging girl, not afraid of work, and will go for moderate wages. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS, or Seamstress.—By a Scotch Protestant mother, and daughter of seventeen; very highly recommended from the lady she last lived with; lady says she can testify to her good character, capital cook, good laundress, economical in every respect, and trusty; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful, economical, and reliable servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking and pastry perfectly; is careful and economizing in her kitchen; would go to a private family or small private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young, tidy girl that can do good family cooking and is an excellent laundress, in a private family; no objection to live in the country; highest reference from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, three years from England, as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; not afraid of hard work; best City reference. Call at or address No. 266 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, to cook, wash, and iron; makes best bread, biscuit, &c., and is a good shirt ironer; City or country; has best of reference; wants a steady place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman as cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; has been personally recommended by her former employer. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; will assist with the washing; can furnish the best reference. Can be seen at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, who is an excellent cook and house-worker; is tidy and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN, A PROfessed cook, equal to a chief; can speak English, and highly recommended from a first-class family in the City. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good cook; best City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-RATE GOOD COOK IN all its branches; can also wash and iron well; City or country; has best of references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and assist with washing; five years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 239 West 48th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman young woman; has good references; will go country or City place; can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A private family; best City references. Apply at No. 82 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—CAN cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses; also boys' clothes; would go out by the day or month, or do the work of a small family. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 592 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who can do plain cooking, and is a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS, young woman; is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as housekeeper; is capable, trusty, and experienced; best reference. Apply at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and embroiders; would assist with children; best City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.; ring second bell.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH girl, four months in this country; can do hair-dressing; first-class seamstress; is of good appearance; willing, obliging; speaks excellent French; wages moderate. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid and housekeeper; understanding perfectly dress-making; has excellent City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, IN THIS City, as lady's maid and seamstress; has no objection to take care of grown children; has good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 22d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French finting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT TRUSTworthy woman as first-class laundress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with years of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; wages not so much an object as a good home; excellent City reference. Call at No. 145 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, as nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of a baby, children, or of an invalid lady; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., all the week.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS NURSE and seamstress; can bring up a baby from its birth, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; or to wait on a lady; City or country; is accustomed to the care of children. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS WET NURSE; LOST her baby; best reference. Also, by a dress-maker, to go as seamstress in a respectable family; best reference if required. Call for two days at No. 303 East 35th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE YOUNG woman; is a thorough nurse and a good laundress; the highest of testimonials from former employer; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT nurse, with good references; grown children and plain sewing preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMan with best references, to take charge of an infant or grown children. Apply at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.; second floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse to older children and seamstress. Can be seen at Jacquin's office, No. 621 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress for growing children or an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 351 West 53d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish girl, with the best of City references, speaking English; is an excellent seamstress and a thorough chamber-maid; is neat, willing, competent, and of steady habits. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young lady as seamstress; no objections to traveling. Call for three days at No. 52 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands dress-making; prefers the country. Address E. Frances, Post Office, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A DRESS-MAKER AS SEAMstress. Call for two days at No. 10 East 45th st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN BY A respectable young lady; is willing to do plain sewing; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 247 Bowery.

WASHING.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOLICITS families' washing to do at her house by month or dozen; excellent reference. Call at 238 West 32d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; wishes to go out by the day; has excellent reference. Call at 566 2d av., in the store.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, (single,) is a first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly, and carriages and harness; safe driver; has no objection to the country; best of City and country reference given, as to ability. Address M. M., No. 238 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT.—BY AN AMERIcan young man, aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses well, wait at table, tend door, clean windows, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has lived in noblemen's families in England; best City reference. Address or apply to J. F. Brewster & Co., corner 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE both in this country and Europe; no objection to the country; married; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, SOBER, AND industrious; understands milking, and can take entire charge of horses and cattle and hard work in general; wages no object; can give first-class references; speaks English. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Danish single man, aged twenty-five years; speaks good English; can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, pruning, budding, care of hot and green house, &c.; also care and drive horses, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGlish, twenty-one years of age; will do anything to be useful; can give references for honesty and sobriety; wages no object, a good home preferred. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS SINGLE MAN; HAS BEEN a waiter for several years—one year in this country; is willing, neat, and industrious; does not drink nor smoke; is quiet and agreeable. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN, as waiter in a first-class private family; can bring the best of reference. Address G. W. B., No. 106 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) AS first-class waiter in a private family; speaks French and English well; best references. Address H. H., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLORed man as waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 19 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; good recommendations. Apply or address at present employer's, No. 46 West 39th st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A STEADY MAN AS PRIVATE watchman; good City reference. Address Martin Ryan, No. 203 East 37th st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYment during the forenoon; wages no object; understands machinery. Address for two days, ACTIVE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE GREAT CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME now in active preparation

AT THE HIPPODROME,

THREE FIRST-CLASS PREMIERS,

THIRTY FIRST-CLASS CORYPHEES,

THREE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES FOR THE BALLET.

Apply at entrance on 4th av., near 26th st., SATURDAY, Dec. 5, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GARDENER, WHO understands his business without being told, and that can take care of horses and cows; if married, no objection, provided the wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer; Protestant preferred. Address C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN BOY, RESIDING WITH his parents, familiar with shipping, who would like to learn the business of a first-class maritime newspaper, reporting, &c. Address MARITIME, Post Office box No. 4,778 New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of the Silk Department of a dry-goods, jobbing and importing house. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 1,102.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING AND IMporting house, salesmen for Ohio and Indiana trade. Address C. D., Post Office Box No. 1,102.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874,

$558,356 30.

Main Office:

NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:

No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st.
No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school building, to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich.
JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 11, 1874, for the HEATING APPARATUS and STEAM ELEVATOR of a Court-house, Bell Tower, and Prison Building in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOsals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

R QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, ailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

TIC.............SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
RANIC............SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
PUBLIC...........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

from White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

aloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in dship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; erage at low rates. Those wishing to send for ends from the old country can now obtain steerage paid certificates at low rates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, ina, &c. afts from $1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information apply at Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, steamers of this line take a specified course for all sons of the year.

n the outward passage from Queenstown to New-k or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, nothing to the north of 43.

n the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

GERIA...WED., Dec. 9|ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13
YSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16|CUBA.........WED., Jan. 20
SSIA.....WED., Dec. 23|*RUSSIA......WED., Jan. 27
.........WED., Dec. 30|JAVA.........WED., Feb. 3
RTHIA....WED., Jan. 6|PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at rent rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
ANCE, SURMONT.................Saturday..Dec. 26
MERIQUE, TRUDELLE.............Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NNESOTA, Capt. QUINN.........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
YOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

gland.......Dec. 5, 2 P. M.|Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —
......Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.|..............26

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

NADA...............Saturday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Y OF ANTWERP..........Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M.
Y OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
Y OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
Y OF LONDON...........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold. STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway. Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

n, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

as low as by any other first-class line. Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

t cabin.............................$100 gold.
nd cabin...............................60 gold.
rage...................................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Dec. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes to all points in the South and South-west, and other information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 5, Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY. TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodation for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

OF MEXICO...........Tuesday, Dec. 15
OF NEW-YORK.........Thursday, Dec. 17
OF HAVANA...........Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

OF MEXICO...........Tuesday, Dec. 15
.....................Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES. The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. ..., will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO, going and returning. First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, ...; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced. Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CARIBBEL...............................Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
....Nov. 27
JAMAICA, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..................................Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
....Dec. 12
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
... Andes, sailing Nov. 27, will call at Western ...
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 58 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 5.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M.; connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 30, 1874. Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, Accommodation,) 8:05, (Express,) 9:05, (Accommodation,) 10 A. M., (Express,) 12 M., (Accommodation,) 1, (Express,) 3, (Express,) 2:20, (Accommodation,) 4:38 and 5:15, (Local Express,) 8:10, (Express,) and 9:10, (Express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (Express,) 2:20, 3, 4:38, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:20, and 3, (Express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10, 11:35 P. M.

Boston express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. at Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven, and the 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Newport; 8:05, 10 A. M. and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 3, and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of the Company at Grand Central Depot, or at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Dec. 1, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1874, to pay the same to the undersigned, at the Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, before the 1st day of January, 1875.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, 1875, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from the day on which the assessment rolls and warrants were delivered to the Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver of Taxes.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st.

Accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and Banks received either in gold or currency, subject to check at sight; four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances; stocks, gold, and Government securities bought and sold on commission, or carried on margins.

Collections made on all points in the United States or Canada. Stocks purchased in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1874.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A TEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTgage for $8,000 on Chicago real estate; the property is valued much above the first and second mortgages. Full particulars will be sent to parties having the money on applying for them, to O. S. A., Box No. 2,966 Post Office, New-York.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past due coupons of the consolidated bonds bought outright at best market rate, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest certificates given by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway, and No. 7 New st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT AWAKENING IN SCOTLAND. —Rev. Charles Collins will give an account of the great religious awakening in Scotland under the labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the Central Presbyterian Church, West 56th st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, beginning at 7:30 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d..2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 5th.......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.........2:00 P. M.
Monday, 7th.........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 7th.........6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th........2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 8th........7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 10th......8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 9th......7:30 A. M.
	Friday, 11th........8:00 A. M.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS DREW AND ST. JOHN will continue to run till the close of navigation from Pier No. 41 North River, daily, at 6 P. M., for Albany and the North and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, truck blankets, dog blankets, the largest and cheapest assortment in this City. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, Truck Blankets, Dog Blankets; the largest and cheapest assortment in this City. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS, with every improvement, with board for two, $25; or two couple, $18 and $20; new house, private family; references required. Address COSEY HOUSE, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors in the spacious dwelling-house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

NO. 48 WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished floor, with exclusive bath-room, for gentleman and wife; also two connecting rooms, with use of bath, on same floor without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON LEXINGTON AV., near 38th st., will let with board, their second-story front room, (alcove,) with ample closets and every convenience. Address Box No. 4,337 Post Office.

NO. 39 WEST 33D ST., DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without private table; sunny front room, top floor, at $16 to two gentlemen; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsome and well furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely furnished parlor and two or three bed-rooms, separately or together; private table if desired.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, together or separately, with board; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.
M. E. GAGE.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, third floor, also a room on fourth floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Table boarders taken.

NO. 165 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY, With Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or singly; also, third floor; house first class.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE SUITE, CONsisting of four rooms, newly and elegantly furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A WELL FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; location desirable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD; HANDSOMEly-furnished, sunny front room on second floor, with large communicating bedroom; also single room; terms moderate; liberal table; references.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second story front alcove room to let, with board, in a private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY on second floor; bath-room on same floor. No. 58 Irving place, between Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Corner 6th av. and 33th st., Murray Hill. Three fine suites of apartments vacant.
W. L. FISH.

MADAM ROBINSON,
FROM NEWPORT, R. I.,

Has an elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; every convenience; on first floor; for gentleman without board; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table, the apartments being the suite lately occupied by the Countess De Ferussac.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room; references.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished; first-class board, private table if desired. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38TH st.—A fine suite of rooms to let to a family of adults, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273.

Between 29th and 30th sts.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with strictly first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A LARGE, SUNNY ROOM and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—A LARGE, HANDSOMEly-furnished, sunny room to let, with board; also single rooms on fourth floor; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen appreciating a refined home.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished third floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, or without board; references. No. 88 East 20th st., near Broadway.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has, owing to a party going South, a sunny suite of rooms for rent, with board.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Private family will let second floor, with board; references required.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; single rooms for gentlemen; private table, if desired.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; house first class; private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large, fully furnished room. No. 150 East 27th st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A LARGE, PLEASANT room to let, with board; best references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—NEWLY-FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom, on fourth floor, with board, fire, and gas; $30 for two persons.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A NEWLY AND handsomely furnished parlor floor, two rooms, with private bath, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A SECOND FLOOR TO let, with or without private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at No. 255 4th av.; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

IN EXCHANGE FOR BOARD—AN ITALIAN gentleman will give lessons in Italian, French, Latin, and music. His connections are highly respectable. Call or address No. 1,238 Broadway.

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Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. H. WOOD, Jr., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1874,
MISS FREDERIKE ROKOHL'S
GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

SOLOISTS.

Miss FREDERIKE ROKOHL..........Soprano
Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON..........Piano
Mr. C. ALVES..........Tenor
Mr. A. SOHST..........Baritone
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER..........Violin

THE NEW-YORK SINGING ACADEMY.
A MIXED CHORUS OF 50 VOICES.
A MALE CHORUS OF 200 VOICES,
AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductors,
MAX MARETZEK and HENRY GREINER.

Admission tickets..........$1
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra

Can now be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Central ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,

THE BLACK CROOK,

presented in all the grandeur of superb new scenery, beautiful new costumes, a GRAND BALLET OF OVER THREE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, novel marches, delicious music, unique evolutions, special features, &c., &c.

POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL notwithstanding the enormous outlay.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. Grau & Chizzola..........Lessees and Managers
FIFTH WEEK
and continued success of

Every Evening at 8. | MISS EMILY SOLDENE | Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

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ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
LAST NIGHTS
of Offenbach's popular opera.

Last Nights | THE | Last Nights
Last Nights | GRAND | Last Nights
Last Nights | DUCHESS. | Last Nights

The Duchess, (her great rôle.)..........Miss Soldene

LAST NIGHTS OF
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
which must be withdrawn, in the height of its popularity, for the production of
CHILPERIC,
which is now in active rehearsal.

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POPULAR CONCERTS
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3 P. M.
FIRST CONCERT, DEC. 5.

Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, Soprano.
Miss ANNA R. BULKLEY, Contralto.
Mr. WM. C. BAIRD, Baritone.
Mr. W. F. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. HENRY EYRE BROWNE...Organist and Conductor

Admission, 50 cents; packages of ten tickets, $3 50. Can be procured at Gurley's, and at the various music stores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT of Miss JENNIE MORTON.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER
and the WARM SPRING INDIANS in POCAHONTAS,
concluding with IDLEWILD.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, MONDAY NEXT, in a revised edition of his entertainment. Robinson Hall closed this week for complete renovation and elegant refurnishing. A new drama with original effects on MONDAY next.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Prof. JUDD commences his great 500-mile walk MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 9:30 A. M. Promenade concerts at 2 and 8 P. M. by Gilmore's band.
Admission 50 cents.

"THE WALLACE HOPS"—(SEVENTH night, second season.)—SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets, (invitation,) can be obtained at the residence.
GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON,
No. 51 East 4th st.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874.
THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER,
HENRY E. CRAMPTON,
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Executors.
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874.
LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st.
au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf 26F*

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

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THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!!

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FETE AT PEKIN! FETE AT PEKIN!
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Subject Dec. 7, RICHARD II.
Tickets at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.

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TWELFTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT SUCCESS.
EIGHTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE,
FRIDAY, Dec. 4,
by
JOHN T. RAYMOND
of his popular character specialty
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
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MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Nightly received by crowded houses with peals of laughter and roars of applause.

"THE HIT OF THE PRESENT SEASON."—*World.*

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

Seats secured ten days in advance.
Order carriages at 10:30.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

SPECIAL.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, to make the afternoons at the
PARK THEATRE
As full of fascinating instruction, brilliant scientific novelty, and extraordinary visual penetration, he has entered into an arrangement with the celebrated
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To give LECTORIUM ENTERTAINMENTS every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
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Between each of the parts will be given one of those exquisite glees which best, indeed, alone give expression to English song. The madrigal music of the first week will be selected from Sir Henry Bishop, and will be interpreted by a quartet from the best churches in the City, comprising a

Soprano,
Tenor,
Alto, and
Basso.

IN AID OF THE HOME FOR CHRISTIAN CARE!

Mrs. HENRY BUTMAN'S CONCERT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Mrs. HENRY BUTMAN, Soprano.
Mrs. J. M. DAVIDSON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. GEO. K. BRISTOW,
Musical Director and Conductor.
TICKETS, WITH RESERVED SEATS, $1.

For sale at No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
The new burlesque with new scenery, effects, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK.
First appearance of W. B. Cahill and Thos. Granger.
Reappearance of Miss NELLY PIERIS.
Sol Smith Russell, Gus Williams, William Courtright, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Emma Day, Miss Alice Harrison, and Russian Ballet Troupe.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

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EVENING AT 8. FREDERIC ROBINSON in RICHARD III. | AFTERNOON AT 2. CINDERELLA and TOODLES.

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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Augustus Funk, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the Twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28rd October, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n27-law3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Hoffstadt of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district on the 21st day of November A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 14th day of December, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John King, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the fourteenth day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BOWNES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Bownes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of November, A. D., 1874.
WM. F. WARNER, Assignee,
No. 75 2d av., New-York City.
n20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD CULLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD HARRIS, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
NINTH AND LAST
WEEK THIS SEASON
Of the most charming of all domestic dramas,
JANE EYRE,

the run of which might be indefinitely prolonged but for the fact, that Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON'S present engagement here, terminates Dec. 5.

"Better than Led Astray."—*New-York Times.*

The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

Characters by — The cast includes the names of Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee, Mankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 1:30,
TENTH AND LAST MATINEE OF JANE EYRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, will be produced, after careful preparation, and with new and appropriate scenery and costumes, Lovell's great play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE, which has been specially rearranged for this Theatre, and in which Miss Rose Eytinge will make her first appearance this season.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

Due notice will be given of the production of the greatest sensation of the modern stage,
THE TWO ORPHANS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, benefit of Miss Charlotte Thompson, and last performance but two of JANE EYRE.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CLARKE.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce an engagement (positively limited to two weeks) with the distinguished American comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
recently returned from London, where his protracted stay was marked by a continuous success, who will appear
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in two of his best parts, always creative of extreme hilarity, beginning THIS EVENING, with Redmond Tape in a great English comic sketch, by H. J. Byron, and entitled
RED TAPE.
and as Major Wellington de Boots in Stirling Coyne's excellent comedy of three acts,
THE WIDOW HUNT.

The entertainment will afford an evening of unlimited fun.

THE BOX-OFFICE, during Mr. CLARKE'S engagement, will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE MATINEE.
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE
as
RED TAPE and WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
THIRD LECTURE NEXT MONDAY MORNING.
Tickets at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHT
of
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

LAST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1:30, OF
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
DEC. 5,
FIRST NIGHT

on any stage of an entirely novel and remarkable Romantic Play by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, arranged and adapted from a powerful dramatic sensation of the Spanish stage, entitled

YORICK!

To be produced with every scene new, new costumes and a significant distribution of characters.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled

FEACHAN

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

Y. M. C. A.
MEMBERS' LECTURE COURSE,
ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. J. G. Holland,

(TIMOTHY TITCOMB,)
Will lecture
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.
Subject—"The Elements of Personal Power."
Tickets, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
JIM CROW ALIVE.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin, Wilson, Ricardo, Rudolph, Tremaine, Pelham, Barron, Mullally.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS of Mme. RENTZ'S
FEMALE MINSTRELS,
and Mlle. DELACOUR'S FRENCH DANCERS.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT SUNDAY EVENING at 8.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
DICK SANDS, FRANK JONES, NETTIE FLORENCE
LOLA, the Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA.
GILMORE and SMITH, McCOLLOUGH and McGARVEY,
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
AND ONE HUNDRED STAR ARTISTS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

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300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and Second-hand, *of* **First-Class Makers,** *will be sold at* **Lower Prices** *for cash, or on* **Installments,** *or for rent, in* **City or Country,** *during these* **Hard Times** *and the* **HOLIDAYS,** *by* **HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway,** *than ever before offered in* **New-York. Agents wanted** *to sell* **Waters' New Scale Pianos,** *and* **Concerto Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements** *to the* **Trade.** *A large* **discount** *to* **Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Lodges, Schools,** *&c.*

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NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES for the people in the Great Hall at 8 P. M. The first division of the course for 1874-5 will be as follows:

1874—Dec. 5, on "The Art of Illustration," by Prof. Edward S. Morse.

Dec. 12—On "The Ancient Glaciers of this Continent," by Prof. Edward S. Morse.

Dec. 19—On "Southern California, the Italy of America," by Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press,* illustrated by the stereopticon.

1875—Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Jan. 9, Jan. 16, four lectures on "Physiology," by Dr. A. B. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13—Four lectures on "Botany," by Prof. Charles L. Goodale, of Harvard College, Massachusetts.

All the lectures will be fully illustrated by drawings and the use of the stereopticon. The second series will be duly announced.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

SAVINGS BANKS.

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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

CHURCH FEDERATION.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

MEETING AT DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH YESTERDAY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. M'COSH, REV. DR. HALL, AND OTHERS—A GENERAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN 1876.

The convention of the various elements of the Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada to determine upon measures for the formation of a representative federation of the churches that hold to the Presbyterian form of faith met yesterday morning in the parlors attached to Rev. Howard Crosby's Church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The gathering was one of the most harmonious character, no discordant feature being introduced into the discussions. Among the delegates present there were from the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, New-York; Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, New-York; Rev. Dr. James McCosh, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. William J. Roberts, Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. William P. Burd, Philadelphia; Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, Harrisburg, Penn.; Elder Charles A. Drake, Washington, D. C., and Elder William F. Lee, New-York.

From the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was Rev. Dr. J. R. W. Sloane, Allegheny City, Penn.

From the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church were: Rev. Dr. David Steele, of Philadelphia; and Elder Alexander Woods, of New-York.

From the United Presbyterian Church of North America were: Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. Dr. Alexander Young, of Parnassus, Penn.; Rev. Dr. J. B. Dale, of Philadelphia; and Rev. Dr. J. C. Cooper, of Allegheny.

From the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church of the United States (Presbyterian) were: Rev. Dr. William Roberts, of Hyde Park, Penn.; and Rev. Dr. M. A. Ellis, of Bangor, Penn.

From the Reformed Church in Armenia were Rev. Dr. M. D. Hutton, Rev. Dr. A. P. Van Gieson, Poughkeepsie; Rev. Dr. Philip Petty, New-Paltz, N. Y.; and Elder Hon. John W. Feram, Piermont.

The following-named gentlemen were present by invitation of the committee and asked to sit with it: Rev. Dr. John Hall, New-York; Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, New-York; Rev. H. D. Ganse, New-York; Rev. Dr. H. L. Grandlienard, New-York; Rev. Dr. S. D. Mathews, New-York; Rev. Dr. M. Wylie, New-York; Elder A. E. Juilleret, New-York; Rev. Dr. James Allison, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, New-York, and Prof. E. H. Gillette, New-York.

The meeting opened with prayer and singing, and was organized by electing Rev. Dr. E. P. Van Gieson, of Poughkeepsie, Chairman, and Revs Drs. J. D. Matthews and H. D. Ganse, of New-York, Secretaries. The proceedings of the convention were strictly private, but the result was made known at a largely attended meeting, at Rev. Dr. Ormiston's Church, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Rev. John Hall, D. D., was called upon to preside, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Cooper.

The Chairman, in a brief introductory address, explained the object of the meeting to be the bringing before the notice of that part of the Christian public that may be supposed to be interested, a movement of which the purpose was the uniting in close co-operation of the various branches of the Presbyterian family on this continent and in Europe. And it was fitting that they should meet on such an occasion under the hospitable roof of the church of the oldest branch of the Presbyterian family on this continent. The movement was not entered upon in a spirit of aggression to other denominations, and they did not arrogate to themselves any exclusive position, as if they alone constituted the church of Jesus Christ. Neither was the movement disposed to promote an organic union, but that kind of union which was founded upon mutual knowledge, mutual conduct, good mutual understanding, good will, and co-operation in the doing of that work which was intrusted to them by the Head of the Church. Nor yet was it proposed to interfere in the least degree with the internal arrangements and discipline of individual churches, but so as to bring all these Presbyterian Churches together that the resources at their disposal may be utilized to the greatest extent for the good of mankind and the glory of Jesus. He introduced Rev. James McCosh, President of Princeton College, who, he said, would state the history of the movement in which he himself bore no inconsiderable part.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, in beginning his address, narrated the ill success which attended an effort made in Scotland to unite the various branches of the Presbyterian denomination by starting on the basis of a discussion on their disagreements. Subsequently a different policy was pursued, and having compared the points on which they all agreed, they left to an indefinite time the discussion of their disagreements. The churches of Christ had all learned wisdom, and while it was necessary that they should look to their disagreements, it was of more vital interest to the entire community that they should regard the great truths in which they all believed, and let these form a bond of union between them. The church whose principles they professed was extending the world over, and there were two points by which all who held the doctrines of Presbyterianism were distinguished from those of other denominations. One was in the intelligence of the ministers, the result of a distinct rule; and an educated ministry preaching in the pulpit produced an educated people. The second distinction between them and other religious bodies was the attention which they paid to education. Education in schools and elsewhere was encouraged wherever Presbyterianism had gone; it insisted on a universal education for the people and a higher education for those who wished to possess it. And these Churches thus peculiarly identified had no bond of union among them. There were Churches like the Presbyterian Church of America, with 4,400 congregations, and grading downward, and they had no means of cultivating fellowship with each other and promoting any cause. Under those circumstances it was not surprising that the necessity for a visible bond of union should occur simultaneously to many minds. This feeling had manifested itself in the formation of organic unions in this country, and in Scotland and in Canada the four separate branches of the Church were living on intimate terms with each other. They should not have all Presbyterian Churches united in one organization; it would not be expedient to do so, and there were a great many difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. No one General Assembly, however, composed of the greatest men of the Churches could regulate the affairs of every community the world over. Besides, such a body might abuse its authority and exercise tyranny over the Church, and so there should be a limit to organic union. Then, there was another way in which a strong desire for mutual fellowship may manifest itself, and result in the very happiest fruits. They did not require any church to give up its individuality, but desired it to continue to control its internal affairs in accordance, it may be, with its hereditary traditions, and preferences. Some Churches, like the Dutch Church, had great historical recollections. In time of martyrdom and suffering they developed great Christian heroism, and they did not propose to give up their identity and mix with other bodies. And there were other churches who set great value upon certain high principles which they thought to be founded on the Word of God, and which they would not abandon. While they stood firm upon this basis, they were most anxious for fellowship and co-operation in the great work of saving souls. So it occurred to a number of people that, while they would not sink to an organic union, they might form a federation, and it was strange that this idea had existed in the minds of many for a long period of time past. When he made a statement two years ago in Philadelphia substantially the same as that which he was then making, he did not think it would kindle such a flame over the land. It was met with rapturous enthusiasm by the Presbyterians in the Quaker City. In the following May, without any correspondence with him, Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, the retiring Moderator of the Assembly, proposed in General Assembly to adopt the proposition and appointed a committee to carry it into effect. That committee called together all the Presbyterians who happened to be present at a meeting of the General Assembly in October following. They attended from various countries and from various Churches, but all holding by the form of Presbyterian principles. They had a meeting and it was agreed to by a committee of the General Assembly and by this General Committee to send an invitation to every Presbyterian Church throughout the world to attend that gathering. They found there were about thirty-five families in the Church, and by communicating with them they found they were willing to co-operate in the plan of federation, especially the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland. In a recent tour through Great Britain he found that this idea was warmly received, and all were willing to participate in the contemplated Universal Council. The meeting which was held that day was most cheering and delightful in its character and results, and the resolutions which were adopted would commend themselves to every honest and good Presbyterian. He concluded by reading the resolutions which were adopted:

1. In the opinion of the churches represented at this meeting, it is desirable to form a confederation of the Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian system, in order to manifest the substantial unity of these Churches and to combine them in the accomplishment of the great work committed to them by the Head of the Church.

2. While furnishing to the Presbyterian Churches a means of entering into closer fellowship with one another, this confederation is not meant to separate them in any way from other Churches which hold by Christ, the Head, with which Churches will always be ready to co-operate.

3. This confederation does not propose to form or adopt a new confession of faith, but will require every church proposing to join it to submit its creed, and will admit only the churches whose creed is in conformity with the consensus of the Reformed churches.

4. It shall not interfere with the internal order and discipline of any church.

5. It shall hold, from time to time, a general council, composed of representatives of all the churches constituting the confederation.

6. The representatives to this council shall always consist of an equal number of ministers and elders.

7. The General Council shall take only such subjects as have been submitted to the Church by her great Head.

8. The General Council shall seek to guide public sentiment aright in various countries by papers read, by addresses delivered, by information collected for publication, by the exposition of sound scriptural principles and defenses of the truth.

9. The decisions come to by this Council shall be laid before the several churches, and be entitled to receive from them a respectful, a prayerful, and careful consideration.

10. It will labor to promote the peace and harmony of the churches.

11. It will ever rejoice to support weak and struggling churches which have to carry on their operations amid infidel and anti-Christian opposition.

12. It will defend, by all lawful means, those who in any country are persecuted for conscience sake.

13. It will serve to procure for the churches that freedom of government and of action which Christ has given to such as their inalienable privilege.

14. It will employ all moral means to distribute the mission work of the churches on the foreign field so as to prevent missionary enterprises from interfering with or hindering each other; that missionaries be sent to every nation, and our Lord's command be fulfilled by the gospel being preached to every creature.

15. It will encourage the churches to combined efforts to provide for the religious wants of great cities and other destitute portions of the home field.

16. It will press upon all the churches the imperative duty of securing the adequate instruction of the young in Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

17. It will make every effort to protect the Sabbath as a Divine institution, fitted to convey so many blessings, temporal and spiritual.

18. It will endeavor to combine the churches in their efforts to suppress intemperance, and the other great prevailing vices of the age, and generally to promote the moral improvement and elevation of mankind.

19. It will aim to foster among Christians systematic beneficence for the furtherance of Christian objects.

20. It will make systematic efforts to meet prevailing forms of infidelity all over the world.

21. It will seek to combine the Protestant Churches in opposing the errors and inroads of Romanism.

22. In order to organize the federation, a committee shall be appointed to correspond with the committees of the British churches, and with other churches throughout the world holding to the Presbyterian system. This committee in correspondence with the committees of the British churches shall call a preparatory meeting of the committees of all the churches joining in this confederation, to be held in London or elsewhere in 1875.

This preparatory meeting is expected to agree upon and circulate in proof a constitution of the confederation to be held, if possible, in 1876. This preparatory meeting shall agree upon a provisional plan of representation—that is, upon the number of deputies to be sent by each church to the first general convention.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Pittsburg, was next introduced as being in some sense a representative of the United Presbyterian Church. This matter of a Presbyterian Confederation commended itself, he said, to his judgment and to his heart. No doubt it was not altogether that church union which they might desire, for no matter what practical difficulties might stand in the way, he believed that a complete organic union belonged to the Scriptural idea of the Church of Christ. In no other way could she exist in full perfection, and with complete power for good. There were, of course, some good Christian brethren who had different ideas on this subject, such, for instance, as Congregationalists, who thought that the church ought to be divided into as many parts as there were congregations, and who did that for principle which they themselves were accustomed to excuse when they did it to even a denominational extent. They had, however, to deplore the dissensions of Calvinistic Presbyterians, and accordingly they had been that day endeavoring to promote a scheme by which they might be brought into closer relations and into more effective and useful co-operation. Whether it was in some way peculiar to the class of minds that embraced their faith, or whether it was peculiar to the character developed by their theology, Presbyterians had been always men of very strong and decided convictions. If they could not hold their convictions in one organization they could in another, and the result had been many unhappy divisions among them. They could not surrender their judgment and consciences, and while asserting the sovereignty of God they as readily asserted freedom of will and the right of private judgment. No men had exercised that right more freely than they. More independent thought and more decision of character did not loom up in the history of the Church. Then, they were men not only of decided and strong convictions, but men who would stand by those convictions, even in the face of death itself. All these strong points of character were in some instances even carried to excess, and had been attended with some unhappy effects in the history of Calvinistic Presbyterianism. For all that excess, he confessed, he could not but admire it. Yet it must be admitted that it was one of the great difficulties in the way of what they now sought to accomplish, for with all the degeneracy that might be affirmed against Presbyterianism, there was a great deal of its old grit still left. The present proposal did not arraign any of those different degrees of Presbyterianism, nor did it propose to interfere with honest convictions or with the several organizations in which these convictions were held. On the contrary, it respected such convictions and such organizations, and what it sought to do was to provide some broad, well-defined basis which, without compromising what each believed to be the truth, would draw them closer together and cause them to act with more unison. It was a scheme which would thus put them in possession of a vastly increased power. In their system of doctrine, and in their method of government, they possessed those principles upon which they did not fear to stand against the world, the principles of truth delivered in the Apostolic times, principles for which the world was more indebted for evangelism and religious liberty than could be affirmed of any other order of religion in the history of the Church. These great principles were to be maintained by them, and in their maintenance they were to act with that power which came of unity. There was a bugle sounding in the vault of the heavens summoning the sacerdotal hosts to a fresh, and who could say that it ought not to be a fiercer, battle for truth and righteousness than they had known before. There was much land yet to be visited, but at the same time, on the old conquests the enemy was coming in force. Infidelity and Papal aggressions confronted them, and if it was the case that they were not yet prepared to move in a body, they might yet march in separate columns, but within supporting distance, and at least with such submission to the authority of the Great King that no enemy, not even the gates of hell, should prevail against them.

In the absence of Dr. Van Gieson, who was to have addressed the meeting as the representative of the Dutch Reformed Church,

Rev. Dr. Petz made some brief remarks. He felt, he observed, that he had an entire Church at his back when he said that the movement which they had striven to set on foot would have the deep sympathy of the Reformed Church of America. Their people were rather slow in the matter of organic union, but go where they would, and look around as they might, though they could not reach organic union, they raised up their voices and held out their hands to their brethren in this co-operative Christian mission. All their interest and energy they brought into the great work which was now before them, and they felt assured that it would have God's blessing. He appealed earnestly to their Christian hearts to pray that that blessing might rest with it from the beginning. He asked them to look on this with earnest eyes, not with the eyes of criticism, not with doubtful thought, but with warm and sympathetic feeling.

Rev. Dr. Adams was next introduced. He did not propose, he said, to occupy the time of the meeting for longer than a few minutes. He regretted that a special engagement had prevented him taking part in the conferences during the day. Perhaps nobody in the Church was less conversant with the details of the scheme than was he when he entered the building. He had since then been instructed, and such was his confidence in the wisdom of those who had undertaken the scheme, that he had not the least doubt that it would be carried to a successful issue. He was exceedingly gratified with one result of the conference, namely, that a title which had in some measure been before the public had been abandoned. He referred to the description "Pan-Presbyterian." There was such a word as "Pan" in some of the old English dictionaries, but those who might consult such a source would hardly understand its application in the present instance; and again, those who might understand its Greek origin would hardly give to Presbyterianism the same universality as was given to Pan in science, ethics, the old philosophy, and the like. In conclusion, Dr. Adams urged union on behalf of Presbyterian doctrine and polity and freedom as against Papal superstition, privacy, and complete dependence, and the maintenance of a distinct line of difference between ecclesiasticism and evangelism, between formalism and spiritual religion.

Rev. Mr. Pherson, of Stratford, Ontario, gave a detailed statement of Church unions in Ireland and Canada in which he participated, and expressed his belief in the possibility and necessity for union of all Presbyterian Churches the world over. This sentiment was shared in by his brethren in Canada, and in their behalf he promised co-operation in the movement in the interest of which they were assembled.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

THE KING OF HAWAII.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The King of Hawaii and suite visited the Board of Brokers this morning, and will attend a concert at Platt's Hall to-night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

James Pennington and George Kelly pleaded guilty to petit larceny yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Mr. James T. Gardner, Chief Geographer of the Department of the Interior, left this City yesterday morning for Washington, where he will remain during the Winter.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall, on the 7th inst., for the benefit of the Home for Christian Care by Mrs. Henry Butman, assisted by a number of eminent artists.

The first of the present course of the free Saturday night lectures for the people, at the Cooper Union, will be delivered to-morrow night by Prof. Edward S. Morse on "The Art of Illustration."

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having concluded the business before them, handed in a number of indictments yesterday, and were discharged, with the thanks of the court.

Henry C. Nelson was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with snatching a purse, containing $13, from Mrs. Tompkins, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street.

Daniel Jackson, of No. 500 Third avenue, who was reported in THE TIMES recently as having illegally procured $1,000 in bonds from William H. Middleton, of Fulton Market, states that he was honorably discharged by Justice Morgan.

The Judges of the American Institute have awarded to the Meriden Britannia Company, and to Mitchell, Vance & Co. first premiums. The goods displayed by these firms at the recent exhibition were conspicuous for their excellence and beauty.

John Lund, of No. 202 William street, was yesterday committed by Justice Kasmire, of the Tombs Police Court, on complaint of Officer Van Buskirk, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with keeping a lottery office on the premises mentioned.

The funeral of Rev. F. C. Wainwright, son of the late Bishop Wainwright, took place yesterday morning from Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street. The services were performed by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, and Rev. Dr. Weston.

The trial of Sarah E. Meyer, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, at No. 239 Wooster street, was commenced before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. After the testimony of James H. Mullaly and John Gilsey had been taken, the court adjourned until to-day.

Forty-two unfortunate women, arrested on Wednesday night by Capt. McDonnell for being disorderly in Wooster and Greene streets, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Nine of them were fined $10 each and the remainder were discharged.

James, alias "Pug" Kelly, was remanded by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Court, charged with being one of a gang who robbed Mr. Pepar Corner, of West and Charles streets, of a gold watch, some three months ago. He was arrested on Wednesday night by Detective O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at which Mr. William E. Dodge presided, a report upon the death of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, and which contained a brief sketch of the life and character of the deceased, was read by Mr. A. A. Low. The report, which was seconded by Mr. Cooper, was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

On the 18th of November Peter Farrell, of No. 394 East Tenth street, purchased a horse for $80 from Edward McKnight, of No. 39 Bleecker street. He returned the horse, which was unsound, the next day, but McKnight refused to return the money. He was arrested, and held in $1,500 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of James Barclay, a stevedore, who died on Monday, 23d ult. from injuries received three days before in Jesse Murphy's liquor-saloon, No. 22 Stone street, New-York, rendered a verdict last evening to the effect that deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by injuries to his head received in a manner unknown to the jury.

Daniel Gillespie was defeated, yesterday, in a suit against the City to recover balance of salary for two years' service as a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes. From $3,000 per year his salary had been gradually reduced to $1,500, but he had continued to receive the reduced salary, thus, as the Judge held, recognizing his employment at the reduced rates.

The Coast-wrecking Company's steamer Lackawanna has been thoroughly overhauled, and will sail to-morrow for Key West, to take the Winter station on that coast for the relief of stranded and disabled vessels. She takes the place of the lost steamer Amanda Winants, which has never yet been heard from. The supposition that she was lost with all on board is further verified by the fact that one of her surf-boats was picked up on Wednesday off Charleston harbor.

The Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute held one of its usual meetings at the Cooper Institute last evening. After the reading of several notes of scientific interest by the President, Prof. S. D. Silliman, Mr. Henry M. Parkhurst delivered a lecture on the approaching transit of Venus, explaining the general principles by which the observation of the transit from different parts of the earth would give us more exactly the distance of the sun, the planets, and the stars, and the value of such knowledge in the aid it will give in navigation.

Moses Cohn, of No. 220 East Seventy-ninth street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs, on a charge of defrauding F. H. Jaehne, a jeweler, of No. 379 Broome street. It appeared that Cohn pretended that he desired to purchase a diamond ring for his wife. He selected one valued at $110, and received permission to take it for the purpose of obtaining his wife's approval before purchasing. Unfortunately for himself, he failed to return the property, and was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

BROOKLYN.

There were 199 deaths in this city during the past week.

Over $120,000 was received at the Tax Office yesterday.

Last evening the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church was dedicated. Drs. Duryea, Seaver, Cuyler, and others took part.

The Commissioner of Jurors, with his deputies, commenced to serve summonses yesterday to the extra panel of 1,000 jurors ordered by Judge Neilson for the purpose of selecting a jury to try the Tilton-Beecher suit.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, of New-York, called on Mayor Hunter yesterday afternoon. It was rumored that Mr. Schultz represented Mayor Vance, and that the call was made in reference to the appointment of the new bridge Directors. It is said that Mr. Vance is willing to make the appointments, but objects to the appointment in Brooklyn of any of the old Directors.

The "Senate Club," a Republican organization in Williamsburg, has elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, John J. Grum; First Vice President, William Dunbar; Second Vice President, R. McNaughton; Secretary, Miles McLaughlin; Treasurer, Hubbard Hendrickson; Executive Committee, John Mitchell, Charles C. Talbot, George W. Harmer, Samuel T. Waterhouse, and William H. Lawrence.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is thought that Mayor Traphagen will veto the ordinance recently passed by the Jersey City Board of Aldermen allowing the Erie Railway Company to lay their tracks on Pavonia avenue.

Bishop Scarborough, the newly-elected Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, visited Elizabeth Wednesday, and, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Clark, of that City, yesterday made his first visit to Burlington.

The strike of the women employed in the New-Brunswick rubber factory still continues. The women say that if they accept the reduction in their wages they cannot make enough to support themselves.

"Old Aunty Johnson," a colored woman living on Factory Lane, Greenville, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. She was one hundred years of age, having been a slave for sixty-five years, and done washing for the residents of Bergen Hill for over thirty-five years.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health, yesterday, it was resolved that all slaughter-houses should, after the 1st of January, 1876, be located along the river front, and that no cattle should be driven through the public streets. The increase of small-pox was considered, and, in accordance with the suggestions of the Sanitary Superintendent, it was recommended that four extra physicians should be employed in the work of vaccination, and that the Police Station-houses in the infected neighborhoods, should be used for that purpose. The board also took action looking towards the suppression of the cow stable nuisance.

THE METUCHEN (N. J.) MURDER.

The inquest held over the body of Daniel Talmadge, the wealthy farmer who was killed in his barn at Metuchen, N. J., on Tuesday last, failed to show who was the murderer. Edward Munday, who was arrested on suspicion, proved that he was at some distance from the place at the time the murder was committed. A man by the name of Michael Sullivan, of New-Brunswick, who applied to Mr. Talmadge for work on the day of the murder is now suspected. The authorities of the township of Raritan have offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the novelties in holiday goods exhibited by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, at their warerooms in Bond street, are several which claim special attention. Foremost on the list is a silver tea-set, in six pieces, each of which is embellished with a classic design in bas-relief. Around the top of the tea-pot is a wedding procession in silver, in which each of the figures is depicted with an accuracy and regard for detail truly admirable. The price of this set is $1,000. A "golden wedding" set of solid silver, in the Persian style of ornamentation, is valued at $1,300. It contains seventy-seven pieces, all elaborately adorned, with rosettes and stars scattered over the surface. A third collection, price $950, is a new design for a bridal outfit in *reponsée*—a sort of elevated bas-relief. This group is richly inlaid with gold, and is remarkable for its novelty and beauty. The spoons differ from the ordinary pattern in the handles being flat-rolled, four-sided, and hollow, gradually tapering toward the bowl. The stamped designs upon each article are after Raphael's paintings in the Vatican, and are full of grace and refinement. All these sets are of solid silver, of the British sterling standard, and are exclusively the work of the Gorham Company. A fourth service, of 121 pieces, is ornamented with designs in die work, after Raphael. Its price is $750. A remarkably complete and finished set of cutlery, in similar patterns, is valued at $300. A child's service, inlaid with gold, and replete with chased ornamentation, is marked at $600. But the most beautiful piece of all is the Gorham salver, designed in the style of Benevenuto Cellini, valued at $2,500, and which is unquestionably one of the richest specimens of silver workmanship yet produced. An engraving of this salver, which is cresent-shaped, with polished silver surface, and pictured sides, appeared in *Scribner's Monthly* for December. It should not be thought, however, that all of the Gorham Company's stock is of this expensive description. Their warerooms are crowded with every variety of knick-knack, elegant trifles, and minor articles of use and ornament, at prices to suit the most economical purchaser. A very respectable Christmas gift in solid silver can be procured for from $10 to $20, and small articles are priced as low as $5, or even $3.

For nearly half a century the Gorham Company have existed as manufacturers of solid silverware alone. Founded in 1831, the house continued to furnish goods for all the great jewelers' firms of the country. After the late war the company introduced as a branch of its business the special department whereby the electro-plate productions of Elkington and the other great foreign firms were surpassed, for the first time, by American manufacturers. These wares were liberally advertised, and it was thus that the Gorham Company, which had hitherto remained comparatively unknown, except to the wholesale trade, was brought prominently before the public.

THE HOLLY WATER WORKS IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW SYSTEM YESTERDAY—GRATIFYING RESULT OF THE EXPERIMENTS EFFECTED.

The citizens of the village of Flushing, Long Island, wore their holiday attire yesterday to assist in the celebration of the introduction of water into their village. A large number of invited guests arrived by the early trains, among whom were Lieut. Gov. Robinson, Mayor Debevoise and the Municipalty of Long Island City, Judge Kenneth White, and Senator King, of Hempstead. At 10 A. M. a salute of thirty-two guns was fired, and simultaneously the church bells throughout the village were rung. At the same hour the village Trustees assembled at the Town Hall, and proceeded to test the force of the water as projected from the fire-hydrants. Sections of hose, fifty feet in length, were secured to three hydrants in different localities, to which were attached nozzles one inch in diameter. The average height of the streams was then measured by a civil engineer, and shown to be 135 feet. A similar trial was next made with six hydrants. Four streams were thrown to the height of 80 feet; one stream 125 feet, and the sixth stream 160 feet high. A stream was then thrown through a nozzle 1¼ inches in diameter, to a height of 133 feet, and upon changing the nozzle for one with a diameter of 1½ inches, an altitude of 101 feet was attained. A section of hose, 1,050 feet in length, was next attached to a hydrant, and with a 1-inch nozzle, a stream of water was projected to a perpendicular height of 123 feet. The experiments were witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, who manifested their approbation by frequent outbursts of applause. The urgent necessity for better facilities for obtaining water, has long been felt by the citizens of Flushing, but any attempts at legislation on the subject have always been frustrated, until three years ago, when a bill passed the Legislature, granting the village power to issue bonds to the amount of $125,000 for the purpose of procuring a supply of water. The area of the lake from which the water is drawn is fourteen and one-half acres, and has an overflow of 2,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and on the fourth by a marsh. At one edge of the lake is a filtering well, built of brick and filled with gravel, through which the water is conducted in its passage to the village. A pipe 800 feet in length connects the well with the engine-house. A well is located beneath the engines, connecting with the lake. About thirty miles of pipes have been laid in the village, the dimensions varying from four to twelve inches in diameter. There are sixty-nine fire-hydrants located in different parts of the village, each of which is capable of throwing two streams. Three public drinking fountains, similar in appearance to those in use in this City, are located on Broadway and Main street. The entire cost of the water-works, including the amount paid for the lake, is estimated at $178,200. The system is that of the Holly Water-works company, of which Mr. Thomas T. Flagler is President.

The afternoon was occupied with festivities, and the evening closed with a brilliant display of fireworks.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR SUED.

Yesterday the declaration in the suit of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company against Marshall B. Blake, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York, was filed in the United States Circuit Court. This suit was first brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York in November, 1873, and removed to the United States Circuit Court in January, 1874, by a writ of *certiorari*. It is set forth in the declaration that at different times in 1870 and 1871 the plaintiffs declared dividends amounting in the aggregate to $24,206 14, upon which amount a tax of two and a half per cent. was assessed by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District, and which assessment was collected by the defendant. The plaintiff then appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the ground that the assessment was illegal and erroneous, and the appeal was decided adversely. This suit was then brought. Declarations in suits of a similar character, of which the above will be a test case, were yesterday filed by the following companies: Richard Franklin, as Receiver of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company; the Broadway Fire Insurance Company, the Home Insurance Company, the St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, the Star Fire Insurance Company, the Empire Fire Insurance Company, the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, and the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.

FINED ONE DOLLAR.

Simon Greenfield was yesterday found guilty, at the Court of Special Sessions, of having falsely represented that he had never occupied the position of conductor on a street railroad, in applying for a situation of a similar character. By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature this was made a misdemanor. It being the first conviction under the new law Greenfield was dismissed with a fine of $1.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's display of Furs embraces the richest of Brown Otter, Alaska, and Shetland Seal Sacques; Russian Sable, American Mink, Otter, Lynx, and Seal Muffs and Boas, children's Sacques and Muffs, and ladies' and gentlemen's Seal Caps and Gloves. Prices moderate, and positive bargains are now obtainable at No. 212 Broadway and at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Silesia, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. Pfarrius, Mrs. M. Connolly, Mrs. Heavy, W. R. Thurston, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goldner, Robert Apple, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thurnauer, three children and infant, Rev. T. W. Wylie and son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rumpf, E. Hofer, Louis Gloeckner, Isidor Levi, David Lissner, Thomas Ortis, Mrs. Elizabeth Catholy, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gaudig, Ernst Studie, C. B. Herbst, C. Büsen, L. Eichold; A. Schweigert, Charles Eisemann, Henry Mills, Frank Christ, Lorenz Nomsen, Henry Ekling, Antoni Vogel, John Messerschmidt, Rudolf Tiedge, Peter Voss, Hermann Ranzieck, Heinrich Mohr, August Wegner, H. Ewald, O. W. Lindholm.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah.—Miss Mary A. Cronan, W. G. Raoul, J. C. Thompson, W. D. Gregory, Mrs. J. T. Ray, Miss Ray, Miss C. C. Rose, Miss Marquand, Mrs. Case, Miss Alice Gray, Miss Rinar Screven, Sister Mary Amalia Richards, Sister Borgia Boylan, C. Humphreys, L. Fried, W. Wilson, wife and child, Miss Clara Pillot, A. H. Kinzaford, W. Hall, Capt. F. B. Ames, Edward Thebeand, G. W. Ives, George R. Tuttle, S. J. Shaus, T. B. Harrison, J. N. Little, F. W. Marsh, F. L. Upham, Samuel Eddy, James Regan, R. F. Fish, A. Ashby, Thomas Fish, Joseph Fish, John Kirk, Harry R. Engleman, Morris Connell, Henry Eichel, John Stinson, Joseph Martz and wife, William Parmer, W. H. Collins, F. Johnson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria from Liverpool.—Gen. Alexander, William Avery, Mr. C. S. Barstow, Thomas B. Bisset, Col. Thomas [illegible], Mrs. E. [illegible], Mrs. Buckley, Mr. Buckley, Mr. A. D. Coffee, Miss Mary Coffee, William Cooke, Mr. J. G. Crosbie, Mr. A. T. Dennison, Mr. Diggleman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dimmock, Mr. W. F. Duff, Mr. A. L. Dyer, Robert Friedrich, Mrs. M. Gallaghan, John T. Gambling, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gooch, Thomas Green, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Hall, Jr., Mrs. M. Hampson, Mrs. H. Jaccard, Samuel M. Johns, Arthur Keast, Miss Ada Keast, Mr. Ketterhuang, Jr., A. Kohn, Robert Lawson, Mr. Lindau, Rev. Mr. Lynch, C. Macalister, J. P. Magoon, Mrs. Kate Meehan, G. F. Meyer, Mr. Michel, Miss M. L. Nichols, James Nicholson, W. Ostheimer, J. V. Painter, Alfred Rice, Robert Rigby, Miss Roberts, Miss H. W. Roberts, Miss C. Roberts, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robotham, M. Rosenfeld, William G. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, three children, and nurse, T. E. Sickles, Miss M. Sickles, William Simpson, Wilson Simpson, George Breen, J. H. Southworth, S. Stoodley, Miss Emma Sullivant and maid, J. H. Taylor, J. G. Tomlinson, Mr. Tyson, J. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Whitney, H. Williams, Mrs. K. Wilson, Miss M. S. Wilson, Mr. Wohler, James Wyld, J. H. Croer.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg.—Louise Blümeling and two daughters, Emma Levi, Marie Ellesdorfer, Friedke L. Ihmsen and two children, A. J. Fuchs, H. G. Meyer, Julius Pitzman, Harald H. Tittmann, Rosa Tittman, Alfred Perutz, Caroline Peters, Alfons Racer, Heinr Radermecker, Dr. Constantin Fahlberg, M. Schuler, wife, and son, Moritz Simon, Ferdinand Friedrich, August Gewer, Leopold Gumpertz, C. A. Striebeck, Henry Dortmund and wife, Hans Leo, Marie Plötzer, Louis Billet.

In steam-ship Klopstock, from Hamburg.—L. Wundermann, Ernst Eisenstuck, Josef Doss, Alexander Sartor, Alex L. Sartor, Erdmann Raabe, Gustav Reichardt, Mrs. Veronika Kropf, Felix Kohn, Mrs. Aurelie Rullmann and child, Friedrich Daniel, Josef Mrs. Louise Staack, Jean Eckert.

In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.—Henry Forrester, W. Chandler, James Davies.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:08 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon rises..2:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:14 | Gov. Island..5:03 | Hell Gate....6:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebish, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Zancla, (Br.,) James, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Killarney, (Br.,) O'Neill, Liverpool, D. Bingham; City of Havana, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Richmond, Reed, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Nicola Barabino, (Ital.,) Piazza, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Juventa, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) Husford, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Eastern Star, Foster, Port au Spain, Hy. Trowbridge's Sons; R. McKay Spearing, (Br.,) Hiller, Cienfuegos, Jova, Terry & Co.; Catharine Morris, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Nov. 18, via Havre 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 41 29, lon. 63 10, passed an Anchor and a National steamer bound E. The Holsatia brings 52 cabin and 229 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans Nov. 25, and S. W. Pass 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Nov. 16 and Plymouth 20th, with mdse. and 4 cabin and 16 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales to the Banks.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Nov. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 83 cabin and 86 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Quinn, Liverpool Nov. 18th, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (new, Ger.,) Fischer, Hamburg Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Machod & Kuhne.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Fernandina Nov. 27, and Port Royal 29th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Derwent, (of London,) Gadd, Manila July 18, with sugar and hemp to A. F. Moring & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Anjier Sept. 1, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 3, St. Helena 16th, and crossed the equator 30th in lon. 32; has had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Guilio, (Ital.,) Paulilo, Girgenti 45 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 25; Nov. 18, lat. 25 30, lon. 52 10, had a gale from N E. lasting 48 hours; lost foretopmast, sprung foremast head, and lost and split sails.

Bark Eliza Barss, (of Nassau,) Vesey, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Dec. 2, lat. 39 lon. 73, spoke bark Kathleen, from Surinam, for Boston; left in port brig Elbe, (Br.,) Chisholm, from Leghorn, for Philadelphia; arr. Nov. 25.

Bark Toni C., (Aust.,) Cattarinich, Cork 48 ds., in ballast to Vidulich & Co. Came a southern passage and had variable weather. Dec. 1, 100 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, saw bark Margaretha, (Aust.,) hence, for Cork.

Bark Helen Isabel, of Greenock,) Ralston, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to Hewlett & Torrance. Crossed the equator Nov. 5 in lon. 35 23; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. winds.

Bark Carmela, (Ital.,) Castellano, Leghorn 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 1.

Bark Fridlief, (Norw.,) Merthensen, Hamburg 33 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Harry and Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre 16 ds., with sugar and four passengers to Dwight & Platt. Left in port brig Princess Beatrice, Simmons, for Boston in 2 ds.; schr. Ida C. Bullard, from Baltimore, dischg.

Brig Manlius, (of Nassau,) Nicholson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig William Mallory, Jr., Forsyth, Fall River. Is anchored at Hart's Island.

WIND—Sundown, light, W.; hazy.

BELOW—Ship Duc De Saxe, (Belg.,) Rockaert, Havre Oct. 9, with mdse. to J. W. Schmidt & Co.

SAILED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Silesia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond; ship Carrier Dove, for San Francisco; barks Adonis, for Cadiz; Maria Laura, for Penarth.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Sld. for the United States, Great Admiral, General Fairfield, Golden Rule, and Eyr.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Steinmann, Otto and Antonie, Ellida, and J. H. Schwensen.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., Maria Rose, Chiara, Industrie, Fanny, and Remington.

Also, arr. out, Marianna Third, Ellisif, Resolve, Eagle Rock, and Maria Adelaide.

The bark Fritz Reuter, from Hamburg, for New-York, has returned damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The National Line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Nov. 21, for this port, arr. at Fastnet at 10 A. M. to-day.

MOVILLE, Dec. 3.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Nov. 22, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3.—The steam-ship Hohenstaufen, Franke, from New-York Nov. 21, for Bremen, arrived here to-day.

Francis Tomes & Co.,
WILL OFFER DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
London, Paris, and Vienna
FANCY GOODS,
Selected with great care, expressly for the
Holiday Season,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Traveling Bags and Dressing Cases,
New Patterns, never before imported.
Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Inkstands, Portemonnaies, Calendars, Card Boxes, Cigar Cases, &c., &c.
Bronzed and Gilt and Oxidized Card Receivers, Inkstands, Candlesticks, and Cigar Stands.
Odeur Boxes and Bonbonnieres.
Opera Glasses, of the Finest Quality, Pearl, Shell, and Aluminum, in Leather and Velvet Cases.
FANS.
A small invoice, New and Original Designs.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS, AND PORTFOLIOS.
TOILET ARTICLES—SETS OF BRUSHES AND COMBS, WITH IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, AND BUFFALO HANDLES.
MIRRORS AND HAND-GLASSES, IVORY, OXIDIZED, AND FINE WOODS.
TOOTH BRUSHES,
from METCALFE, HASSALL, KENT, and CHILD, made Expressly for Best Retail Trade.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Silk Umbrellas,
of the Latest Fashion. SILK and FRAMES warranted the Best Quality. STICKS of PEARL, IVORY, EBONY, and Rare Native and Exotic Woods.
LADIES' and GENTS' RIDING WHIPS and CANES.
TABLE CUTLERY, Fine Pocket Knives, RAZORS, SCISSORS in Sets and Cases, from all the Best SHEFFIELD Makers.
Presenting an opportunity to purchasers to supply their wants with New Goods at Very Low Prices.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

STERLING
SILVER PRESENTS.
Well-selected articles of pure Silver are the most appropriate and satisfactory BRIDAL and HOLIDAY GIFTS. They become permanent keepsakes, cherished for their usefulness, beauty, value, and association. Every piece bearing the "Sterling" trade-mark of the Gorham Company is an assurance of excellence alike to the purchaser and receiver. A superb assortment at retail by
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 BOND ST................Near Broadway
AND BY JOS. BACHMAN & SONS, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

OVERCOATS!
and
WINTER SUITS,
AT
REDUCED RETAIL PRICES.
NO WHOLESALE STOCK.
FINE AND MEDIUM CLOTHING,
EQUAL TO BEST CUSTOM WORK.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
4TH AV., Opposite Cooper Institute;
LAFAYETTE PLACE, Opposite Astor Place,
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

HOLIDAY
ATTRACTIONS.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
NO. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Diamonds and Fine Gold Jewelry,
In choice and desirable designs.
FINE WATCHES.
A CHOICE STOCK OF STERLING SILVER-WARE,
SELECTED SPECIALLY FOR THIS SEASON.

CLOCKS, BRONZES,
Musical Boxes, &c.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
23 Maiden lane and 27 East 15th st.,
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
DIAMONDS!
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
Solitaire Diamond Ear-rings,
RANGING IN WEIGHT FROM 1 TO 15 KARATS, AND AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

ENTREZ!
NOUS SERONS BIEN ENCHANTES DE VOUS VOIR!
Combination of European Manufacturers
SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
743 AND 745 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
The greatest combination of HOLIDAY PRESENTS that was ever exhibited at any one store on this continent.
EVERYTHING NEW, direct from European manufacturers.
Manufacturers from PARIS Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from VIENNA Contributing Novelties,
Manufacturers from LONDON Contributing Novelties,
and other cities of Europe.
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION of prices and the latest novelties just landed for the combination of EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.

STEINWAY.
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,
The Standard Pianos of the World.
FIRST OF THE GRAND GOLD MEDALS OF HONOR.
World's Fair, Paris, 1867, London, 1862.
Special attention is respectfully directed to the latest improvement in their Piano-fortes:
The New Patent Tone Sustaining Pedal.
This valuable and important invention greatly enlarges the capacity of the Piano-forte for the production of musical effects.
Warerooms—109 and 111 East 14th st., N. Y

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.
FROM THE EVENING MAIL, DEC. 2.
A Drawing that Will Take Place on the Day Appointed.
The Industrial Exhibition Company is chartered by the State of New-York, and by its charter the regular days of the drawings are fixed. There can be no delays. No possible postponements. A postponement would be equivalent to the forfeiture of the charter of the company. The next drawing takes place next Monday, at Steinway Hall. It will be public.
These drawn series bonds are a capital investment. They cost but from $5 for a tenth to $40 for a whole ticket. They are limited in number to 4,000, and each ticket will draw a prize ranging from $21 to $35,000, according to circumstances.
The bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company, especially the drawn series bonds, are, therefore, among the best investments in the market, as in addition to all the chances at fortune which they afford, they represent a share in the buildings and real estate of the Industrial Exhibition Company, which is one of the most public-spirited enterprises of the time.
In no other plan or scheme before the public are more advantages combined.
3
DAYS ONLY BEFORE THE SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT, TO BE HELD
DECEMBER 7,
CALL AT NO. 23 PARK ROW
at
STEINWAY HALL.
ONLY 4,000 BONDS PARTICIPATE.
Every bond receives at least
$21.
CAPITAL PREMIUMS.
1 Capital Premium of.......$35,000
1 Capital Premium of.......10,000
1 Capital Premium of.......5,000
1 Capital Premium of.......3,000
3 Capital Premiums of.......1,000
and many others.
DRAWN SERIES BONDS
FOR SALE AT
$40 EACH.
This loan is raised for the purpose of erecting the Permanent Industrial Exhibition Palace in New-York City.
Send orders without delay to
Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
Financial Agents,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
(P. O. drawer No. 29.)
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$5
will buy one-tenth of a Drawn Series Bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating
MONDAY, DEC. 7.
NO BLANKS. EVERY BOND IS ENTITLED TO A PREMIUM.
Address or call at once.
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Sterling Silver-Ware
OF A
Special Make,
WILL SELL AT A
Great Reduction
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GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands meats, game, pastry, breads, desserts of all kinds, &c.; City references from last employer; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 157 West 27th st., rear first floor.